Recognized Authority on Connellsville Coke Trade.

The Weekly Courier

Circulates Wherever Coke is Manufactured or Used.

VOL. 42, NO. 26. CONNELLSVILLE, PA., WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 31, 1919. SIX PAGES.

Prices and Prospects.

FURNACES FEELING EFFECTS CURTAILED COKE PRODUCTION

The Total Demand is Greater; By-Product Output Still Below Normal.

CARS OUT OF TERRITORY

There Being No Prospects of Early Government Price Control Removal, Contract Negotiations Have Been Suspended; Year's Average Prices.

Special to The Weekly Courier.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 31—Coke is still in scant supply, the shortage being on the whole as pronounced as it was a week ago. The furnaces are this week feeling the effects of last week's curtailed production in the Connellsville region, the curtailment being due to the double influence of the holiday and the shortage in car supply. Hopes are entertained that this week's production will show an improvement.

A factor that helps to make the coke shortage pronounced is that a number of blast furnaces not previously operating are scheduled for blowing in if coke can be secured, and thus the total demand is greater than it was a few weeks ago.

While the output of by-product coke has been increasing continuously it is still well below normal, on the whole, a result being that instead of the by-product ovens having any coke to sell in the open market the attendant blast furnaces are seeking to buy coke in the market, though as a rule without avail. By-product oven operations are dependent entirely upon coal shipments as all accumulations at ovens have been consumed. Shipments are restricted by car shortage.

As to the car situation in general, the railroads are suffering under the double effect of bad weather and of many cars having been moved far from their normal channels during the period of coal scarcity. A careful inquiry has shown that 21,000 cars loaded with coal from Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia went to Chicago and points beyond, some even penetrating as far as Salt Lake City. Immediately upon the coal mining settlement the railroads [illegible] effort to get these cars to destination and have them unloaded, but they are not all back to their regular service as yet.

The coke market remains quotable at government limits as follows:

Furnace	$6.00
Foundry	7.00

In view of the scarcity of coke there is no prospect of removal of the government price control in the near future. Reports have it that since the control is likely to stay on for some time the authorities are considering the steps to be taken to proceed against violators of the law in case any violations should develop, as the law is quite drastic in prescribing punishments.

Negotiations on coke contracts are suspended by reason of the price control, as contracts could not be made within the limits and operators are unwilling to sell for the half year or year at the government prices. It is a question, however, whether furnaces would be willing to pay those prices for more than three months, as it is the view of quite a number of furnace interests that the prompt coke market will be lower by some time in March.

The pig iron market has settled down in the past week and is very quiet, with no further advancing tendency. Should the market stay at its present alignment the foundry iron furnaces that bought coke on a ratio basis would have a nice margin in the respect that foundry pig iron is $3.00 a ton above basic iron, when in the past the two grades have usually sold at about the same price. The ratio contracts are usually based on basic pig iron at Valley furnaces, this being now $35.00, so that a 5½ to one contract makes a settling price of $6.36 for the coke, whereas the furnaces will use some of the coke to make $38.00 pig iron. The advance in pig iron appears to be over, at least for a while, with the market well established as follows:

Bessemer	$36.00
Basic	35.00
Foundry	38.00

These prices are f. o. b. Valley furnaces, freight to Pittsburg being $1.40.

Average prices of spot and prompt coke have been as follows this year:

	Furnace.	Foundry.
January	$5.84	$6.85
February	4.72	5.54
March	4.05	4.75
April	3.71	4.63
May	3.80	4.65
June	3.92	4.75
July	4.06	5.08
August	4.32	5.64
September	4.42	6.16
October	4.60	6.24
November	6.05	7.05
December	6.31	7.28
Year	$4.69	$5.72

Skoda Plant Deal Fails.

Herr Skoda, head of the great Skoda steel works in Bohemia, is quoted as saying that the negotiations of an American company for the purchase of the Skoda plant have met with failure.

B. & O. Declares Dividend.

The Baltimore & Ohio railroad has declared its usual semi-annual dividend of two per cent on its preferred stock, payable March 1, to stock of record January 17.

COKE FREIGHT RATES.

The freight rates on coke from the Connellsville district, which includes what is officially known as the Connellsville region (sometimes called the Basin district) and the Lower Connellsville region (often called the Klondike and sometimes the Masontown district) to principal points for shipment, are as follows, per net ton of 2,000 pounds, effective June 25, 1918:

Destination.	Rate.
Baltimore	$2.40
Buffalo	2.60
Canton	2.00
Chicago	3.30
Cleveland	2.20
Columbus	2.20
Detroit	2.90
E. St. Louis	3.60
Erie	2.20
Harrisburg	2.30
Joliet	3.30
Louisville	3.30
Milwaukee	3.30
New York	3.80
Philadelphia	2.80
Pittsburg	1.20
Port Henry, N. Y.	3.60
Pottstown	2.70
Reading	2.60
Richmond, Va. (B. & O.)	3.90
Richmond, Va. (P. R. R.)	3.90
South Bethlehem	2.80
Swedeland, Pa.	2.80
Toledo, O.	2.60
Wheeling	1.50
Valley Points	1.80
For Export:	
From Connellsville District:	
Philadelphia (F. O. B. vessels)	$2.40
Baltimore (F. O. B. vessels)	2.40
From Latrobe District:	
Philadelphia (F. O. B. vessels)	2.20
Baltimore (F. O. B. vessels)	2.20

SHORTAGE OF COAL AND COKE HAVING EFFECT ON STEEL

Railroad Situation Is Also a Factor; Pig Iron Quiet But No Weakening Tendencies in Price.

Special to The Weekly Courier.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31—The American Metal Market and Daily Iron & Steel Report will review the steel and iron trade tomorrow as follows:

Coal shortage is still affecting steel mill operations, though not to as great an extent as [illegible]. The coke situation is not visibly improved, and considerable pig iron production is being lost. Coke producton is below requirements both in the Connellsville region and at a number of the by-product ovens. The weather has been adverse to railroad movement, and there is car shortage through many cars having gone far afield with coal during the coal strike and just afterwards. January is expected to bring steady improvement in fuel conditions.

The pig iron markets have become very quiet. Iron remains scarce but little business has been done. Prices do not reflect any weakening tendency but the advancing movement that was so conspicuous for about 10 weeks is over and it may be several weeks before it is disclosed whether it is to be resumed.

The finished steel markets are quiet, except for urgent buying of relatively small lots for early delivery, plates being easily the market leader. Plates have been done in thousand-ton lots at 3.25c, Pittsburg, a new high price for such tonnage. The urgent plate demand is due to the great need of tanks for storing oil to save production. The dearth of oil country goods generally is accentuated, and speculators are making fancy margins despite the effort of mills to protect consumers.

Production in the year just closed has been approximately as follows: Pig iron, 30,500,000 tons; steel ingots, 33,000,000 tons; finished rolled steel, 25,000,000 tons. In each case the production was almost exactly two-thirds the present capacity. Production in January promises to be 70 to 80 per cent of capacity while 90 per cent may perhaps be reached in March.

MILLS RESUME IN FULL

Donora Mills Operate With Normal Force This Morning.

DONORA, Dec. 29—For the first time since the steel strike was called September 22 last the mills in Donora and vicinity are today operating with normal forces. Numbers of new men arrived here last week and many former strikers went back to work today.

The only unusual incident in connection with the strike for several weeks occurred yesterday when a committee said to be made up of former soldiers called on a strike leader and after accusing him of being a draft evader and conscientious objector asked him to leave town.

BIG DEAL ON

For Sale of Orient Coke Co. and Holdings; No Official Confirmation.

It is reported from dependable sources that negotiations are in progress for the sale of the plant of the Orient Coke company, consisting of 480 ovens and a large coal acreage in the Lower Connellsville district, the prospective purchaser being a steel company.

Considerable misinformation as to the transaction has been published in various quarters, but no official statement has yet been issued concerning the conclusion of the deal.

Review of the Connellsville Coke Trade.

Statistical Summary.

PRODUCTION.	WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 27, 1919				WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 20, 1919			
DISTRICT.	Ovens.	In.	Out.	Tons.	Ovens.	In.	Out.	Tons.
Connellsville	18,801	13,160	5,641	123,500	19,001	13,162	5,839	148,330
Lower Connellsville	16,957	9,246	7,711	82,350	17,077	9,185	7,892	98,854
Totals	35,758	22,406	13,352	205,850	36,078	22,347	13,731	247,184
FURNACE OVENS.								
Connellsville	15,470	10,378	5,092	100,700	15,670	10,380	5,290	120,160
Lower Connellsville	6,106	2,298	3,808	23,910	6,226	2,298	3,928	28,614
Totals	21,576	12,676	8,900	124,610	21,896	12,678	9,218	148,774
MERCHANT OVENS.								
Connellsville	3,331	2,782	549	22,800	3,331	2,782	549	28,170
Lower Connellsville	10,851	6,948	3,903	58,440	10,851	6,887	3,964	70,240
Totals	14,182	9,730	4,452	81,240	14,182	9,669	4,513	98,410

THE MINE WORKERS' OFFICIALS EXPECT MORE WAGE GAINS

Have This Understanding of the Palmer-Tumulty-Lewis Plan of "Settlement."

PROMISE TO MEMBERSHIP

In Official Circular in Which They "Cannot Explain All the Circumstances in Detail and the Reasons for Action Taken;" To Call Convention

There is no misunderstanding in the minds of the United Mine Workers' officials as to the plan under which the coal strike was ended. Above the signature of John Lewis, acting president, and William Green, secretary-treasurer, and the district presidents, a circular has been issued which declares that, "Under the present plan * * * * the mine workers are assured an immediate increase of 14 per cent in wages with the probability of further increases in all classifications of labor when the commission makes its final award."

This circular recounts the history of the conference which resulted in the repudiation by Attorney General Palmer and Private Secretary Tumulty of Doctor Garfield's leadership, and the offer of the president to appoint a commission to consider claims made "for a further increase in wages, shorter hours of work and improved conditions of employment," upon the condition that the miners accept a 14 per cent advance in wages and return to work pending the final decision of the committee.

It was stated that "a memorandum was offered as a pledge of the government that it would, through the instrumentality of a commission consisting of three members, guarantee that a full measure of justice would be accorded the mine workers in the consideration and determination of all their claims.

"In order," the circular continues, "that there may be no confusion in the minds of the membership, we beg to state that the plan of the federal government, as embodied in this memorandum, differs materially from the proposition made by Dr. Garfield on November 27, and rejected by the mine workers representatives. Under the present plan, as set forth in the memorandum, the mine workers are assured an immediate increase of 14 per cent in wages, with the probability of further increase in all classifications of labor when the commission finally makes its award. You will note that unless some unforeseen difficulty arises the award of the commission will be made within 60 days and that the commission has authority to make it retroactive. The Garfield proposition closed the door of hope to the mine workers for any further increase in wages, other than 14 per cent, and made no provision for consideration and determination of the miners' claims for shorter hours and the settlement of internal questions, including differentials, within and between districts."

In requesting the miners to return to work the officials state they had "been compelled to depart slightly from preconceived plans." They ask the mine workers to trust in "their chosen representatives, to have faith in them, and to wait patiently the vindication of their judgment and action, which we are confident will ultimately come."

In the same paragraph the officials say: "We can not explain in detail all the circumstances which have arisen and the reasons for the action which your chosen representatives have taken through a circular letter of this kind. For that reason it has been decided that the international convention will be reconvened, as soon as a general resumption of work takes place and such convention can be called, for the purpose of reporting and explaining to the delegates what has transpired and the reason for the action taken."

Japs After Chilean Coal.

It has been announced that a Japanese syndicate which owns extensive iron ore deposits in northern Chile, is negotiating for the purchase of coal land in the vicinity of Concepcion, the center of the carboniferous area along the south coast of the republic.

WAGE CONFERENCE PREPARES TO BEGIN ITS WORK JAN. 12

Will Send Formal Inquiries to Operators Instead of Requiring Their Presence in Washington.

By Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31—After preparing the way for beginning its investigation into the bituminous coal industry the President's commission today adjourned its sessions. Rembrandt Peale, representing the operators, and John P. White, representing the miners, left for their homes to spend the holiday, but Henry M. Robinson, representing the public, remained to guide the preliminary work. The staff of assistants already had begun assembling statistical data for use in the inquiry but public hearings will not begin until January 12.

Tentatively the commission has decided not to assemble its facts by the process of calling coal miners and coal operators in person to testify at hearings and it also has decided not to visit the principal coal mining centers. Instead it will send out formal inquiries to representative coal mining concerns in the various districts of the United States asking for cost sheets covering operations in 1918. These will be analyzed with the assistance of the Federal Trade Commission and other governmental bodies and mining engineers. When this data has all been assembled representatives of the miners and of the operators in each field will be called to present their arguments in open hearing.

The central competitive district will be dealt with in like manner so that the commission's decision will be made in the light of a national rather than a sectional study of the facts.

TRUNK LINES MUST PAY TEN CENTS PER TON FOR SWITCHING

The Interstate Comerce Commission Declares Lake Terminal Road to Be a Common Carrier.

A decision which will result in the railroads returning millions of dollars to large plants, chiefly iron and steel, was made by the Interstate Comerce Commision on the complaint of the National Tube company, a subsidiary of the United States Steel corporation, against the Lake Terminal company, Director General Hines and the trunk lines serving Lorain, Ohio.

The commission held that the Lake Terminal company, the stock of which is owned by the steel corporation, is a common carrier, and is entitled to pay for switching freight to and from the plants of the tube company at Lorain. The switching is from the trunk lines to unloading points outside the tube plant.

The decision by the commission means that 10 cents a ton must be paid by the trunk lines on millions of tons of material delivered and taken from steel plants since 1914. The steel plant's roads have an aggregate mileage of thousands. The Lake Terminal company, one of the small ones, has about 41 miles of track.

POWER COMPANY SUED

Gas Company Claims Electrolytic Damage to Its Mains.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 26—The Greensboro Gas company, operating in Western Pennsylvania counties, today filed complaint against the Pittsburg Railways company alleging that electrolic action is damaging its mains and pipe system in the borough of Charleroi and that the railways company had neglected to make repairs to its rails, although notified.

The complaint is the first of the kind to be made to the commission and raises an important question. The allegation is that the company either failed to bond the rails when laying them or did not maintain the bond. The railways company will be asked for an answer. The gas company filed a long list of pipes which it claimed have been damaged by electricity.

Schwab Predicts Steel Advance.

Charles M. Schwab declared his belief a few days ago that an advance in steel prices would undoubtedly be made soon. The Bethlehem plants, he announced, were sold up until May 1. Enough steel business is in sight, he added, for the next two or three years.

INSPECTION OF ALL COAL MINED IS PLAN OF SECRETARY LANE

Provides For a Chief Inspector and a Large Corps of Assistants.

ASKS $725,000 FOR WORK

Each Coal Company to Set Its Own Standard of Product Which the Government Shall Publish and See that it is Being Maintained by Producer.

A program for inspection by the government of all coal mines in the United States, primarily to insuring consumers clean coal, has been placed before Congress by Secretary Lane, through the Treasury Department. Secretary Lane has asked for an appropriation of $725,000 with which to carry on the work. It is proposed that this sum shall provide for all expenses incidental to the plan during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921.

Under this proposal the plan will be put into effect at the beginning of that year.

Secretary Lane proposes the employment of a chief coal inspector at $5,000 per year, an assistant at $4,000 these officials to have their headquarters in Washington, a district coal inspector at $4,000, and 100 field coal inspectors at $2,400 each. Each field inspector would be provided with an assistant at $1,320 a year. The sum of $159,700 is designated for traveling and per diem expenses for the inspectors; $24,000 for tools and office supplies, and $11,500 for the shipment of coal sampling stations and equipment.

The memorandum transmitted to Congress by Secretary Lane, in which the proposal is set forth, reads as follows:

"Inspection, sampling, analysis, and certification of coal should be made by the government. This practice is followed in other commodities and would be a benefit to the producers of clean coal, the consumers, and to the interest of foreign commerce. This will assure the consumer the grade of coal which he pays for, protect the interest of those preparing clean coal, without discouraging the mining of poorer grades of coal, and should exert an influence toward good coal preparation.

"This coal-inspection system proposed by the Bureau of Mines contemplates as a salient feature advice as to the quality of coal shipped. It is proposed that each mining company set its own standard of quality, consistent with the particular vein, preparation and the market which the business affords, and that the government shall publish such standard and certify as to whether such standard is being maintained by the mining companies.

"There is not contemplated a certification as to each and every shipment but the system does provide for the accurate sampling of full carload lots and for the inspection and sampling at irregular intervals of a sufficient number of cars of coal to indicate whether the declared standard of the mining company is being maintained. The coal-mining companies would cooperate and enter the system and be privileged to advertise that their product was from a mine whose standard of preparation was certified by the government.

"In case the coal shipment was below the standard, the mine owner would be promptly advised of the fact, and, where possible, the consumer would receive a notice to the same effect. If the coal continues to fall below the standard, it would be removed from the certified list established by the government and the mine would be required to declare a new and different standard which its product could meet."

Secretary Lane's proposal has been referred to the House Committee on Appropriations.

Inquiries for Freight Cars.

Inquiries have been received in Philadelphia for a total of 4,000 freight cars for two railroads. Baldwin Locomotive Works has an order for 50 locomotives for Egypt.

Coal Company Dissolved.

The Sewickley Coal company, one of the operations of the Whyel interests, has been dissolved by order of court.

Production and Output.

OUTPUT DURING CHRISTMAS WEEK RATHER BETTER THAN EXPECTED

COKE TRADE SUMMARY.

Notwithstanding the handicap of the Christmas lay-off, car shortage and the general inclination of workers to celebrate the holiday season, the production of coke last week was rather better than had been expected. The total of 206,000 tons was 41,300 tons, or 17 per cent below that of the preceding week. A year ago the tonnage of Christmas week showed a falling off of 56,300, or about 20 per cent. Comparing the same week of 1919 with that of 1918 the loss was 26,400 tons, or 11 per cent, but last year there were 15 per cent more ovens in blast. Consequently the record of last week was by no means bad. That it was not worse is some consolation in addition to having been a pleasant surprise.

While the milder weather is improving the car situation, through enabling the railroads to handle more cars in a train and thus quicken movement from and to the region, and the outlook is more hopeful, there is a disposition on part of the workers to continue the holiday celebration. Several plants report men as working only when they please, but the situation generally is that with a very much smaller reserve force than before the war the laying-off of a few men constitutes more of a hindrance now than when there were others to take their place.

The demand for coke is unabated. By-product output does not grow in large proportions and cannot for sometime, hence the urgent appeals for beehive.

Loss 17 Per Cent as Compared With 20 Per Cent in Same Week Last Year.

CAR OUTLOOK IS BETTER

With Moderation In the Weather But Workers Are Disposed to Do a Little More Celebrating In Anticipation of the Long "Dry" Season Coming

The combined effects of Christmas lay-off, car shortage and the desire of the workers to observe the holiday season in preference to working, did not have as disastrous effect upon coke production last week as had been anticipated. A year ago, with 15 per cent more ovens in blast than this year, the loss in production due to the celebration of Christmas as 56,300 tons, or about 20 per cent. This year the production fell off slightly over 41,300 tons, or only about 17 per cent as compared with the week immediately preceding.

In comparison with the corresponding week of 1918 last week fell behind 26,400 tons, or about 11 per cent. It must be remembered, however, that the week ending December 20 this year was not normal, the region having made only partial recovery from the effects of the 25 per cent restriction order imposed during the week ending December 13. All things considered the record of last week, while it falls short of satisfying coke consumers, might have been infinitely worse. That it was not, is all the greater occasion for surprise and some consolation as well.

Whether the present week will make a materially better showing than last is a matter of some doubt. The indications point to a better car supply and movement, but there is abroad in the region a feeling on part of the workers that they should do a little more celebrating. Realizing that a long "dry" season will be inaugurated January 16 there is a disposition to have a little more relaxation before the drought sets in.

At some plants this mood has developed a condition that is tending very greatly to hamper operations. As one operator expressed it: "Labor is rotten; men work only when they please." This is perhaps the more noticeable because of the fact that no plant in the region has the same margin of surplus men it had before the war. Then the idleness of even a considerable number of men, who could be replaced by others, was less a hindrance than is the laying-off of a much smaller number now. Taking the region as a whole it is the experience of plant managers that individual workers have actually been making better time than formerly. The labor complements of plants being smaller the failure of even a few men to report for duty therefore becomes much more noticeable than would have been the case three years ago.

The moderation in the weather of the past few days will prove helpful in the transportation situation through making it possible for the railroads to haul more cars in a train and thus facilitate the movement of loads to destination and empties back to the region again. This change gives rise to a rather more hopeful outlook which is supported by a somewhat better supply of cars to plants served by the Pennsylvania railroad. Its average last week was around 78 per cent for coke cars and 58 for coal cars. This week somewhat better service is promised.

Estimated production of coke during the week ended Saturday, December 27, was 205,850 tons, contributed by the two districts as follows: Connellsville, 123,500, a decrease of 24,830 tons; Lower Connellsville, 82,350, a decrease of 16,504 tons, or a total decrease of 41,334 tons.

By interests the production was: Furnace, 124,610, a loss of 24,164 tons; merchant, 81,240, a loss of 17,170 tons.

During the week there was a net gain of 59 in the number of active ovens, all at plants of the merchant operators.

OUTPUT OF BEEHIVE COKE HELD DOWN BY THE CAR SHORTAGE

Week of December 20 Was 72,000 Tons Under That of Week Preceding the Restriction Order.

The United States Geological Survey's weekly report of beehive coke production in the United States says that a shortage of coke cars in the Connellsville region held the output of beehive coke during the week of December 20 to a figure not greatly in excess of the preceding wek when the curtailment orders were in force. The total production is estimated at 386,000 tons, an increase of 25,000 tons over the week before, but still 72,000 tons less than during the wek of December 6, just before the orders curtailing output and restoring maximum prices went into effect.

The maintenance of the maximum prices on coke has weakened the strong premium upon converting coal into coke at the mine which existed during the period from October 31 to December 8, when the war-time prices had been restored for coal but not for coke. This fact, together with the recurrence of competition from by-product ovens as the latter receive supplies of coal, is believed to be in part responsible for the present level of production.

The production by districts, compared with the corresponding week of 1918, was as follows:

	1919	1918
Penn'a and Ohio	302,000	437,000
W. Va	21,000	37,000
Ala, Tenn. and Ga.	31,000	45,000
Va. and Ky.	20,000	27,000
Colo., Okla. and N. M.	8,000	17,000
Wash. and Utah	4,000	8,000
Total	386,000	571,000

COKE OUTPUT

Of Connellsville Region, Week to Week, Compared to Record of 1918.

The estimated production in net tons of coke for 1919, compared with the corresponding weeks of 1918, is shown in the following tabulation:

Week.	Mer.	Fur.	Total	Total 1918
Jan. 1-4..	76,334	89,004	165,338	180,082
Jan. 11..	121,346	150,020	271,366	237,707
Jan. 18..	130,810	160,522	291,332	288,425
Jan. 25..	114,320	163,044	277,324	221,735
Feb. 1..	103,764	158,880	262,544	214,658
Feb. 8..	90,530	135,226	225,786	224,145
Feb. 15..	86,136	114,220	200,356	240,772
Feb. 22..	82,490	151,122	233,612	264,849
Mar. 1..	78,346	146,526	224,872	285,828
Mar. 8..	70,221	152,705	222,926	314,408
Mar. 15..	69,582	132,726	202,308	335,122
Mar. 22..	67,426	120,380	187,806	339,580
Mar. 29..	63,560	122,100	185,660	352,435
Apl. 5..	55,200	117,150	172,350	333,065
Apl. 12..	51,720	98,695	150,415	334,291
Apl. 19..	49,350	99,475	148,825	336,876
Apl. 26..	46,936	88,424	135,360	343,865
May 3..	43,374	90,232	133,606	333,455
May 10..	42,515	58,465	100,980	341,110
May 17..	44,620	38,661	83,281	343,279
May 24..	46,600	61,473	108,073	340,100
May 31..	47,765	63,570	111,335	343,020
June 7..	49,757	67,898	117,655	341,820
June 14..	52,735	74,360	127,095	342,970
June 21..	53,770	76,430	131,200	344,950
June 28..	58,600	80,053	138,623	352,590
July 5..	58,660	72,130	130,790	349,895
July 12..	70,740	87,098	157,838	353,470
July 19..	71,100	93,120	164,220	351,650
July 26..	71,060	118,965	190,025	352,625
Aug 2..	71,195	137,905	209,100	340,986
Aug. 9..	77,840	144,330	222,170	310,010
Aug. 16..	80,162	156,020	236,182	326,614
Aug. 23..	87,920	152,520	240,440	337,705
Aug. 30..	92,082	150,313	242,395	338,250
Sept. 6..	98,761	164,981	263,742	345,216
Sept. 13..	104,178	155,722	259,900	348,330
Sept. 20..	101,872	156,929	258,801	339,475
Sept. 27..	88,296	97,824	186,120	336,185
Oct. 4..	85,350	72,250	157,600	330,160
Oct. 11..	84,010	68,754	152,764	330,160
Oct. 18..	81,945	122,500	204,445	314,045
Oct. 25..	87,520	115,610	203,130	302,394
Nov. 1..	87,950	114,550	202,500	293,865
Nov. 8..	90,728	157,948	248,676	279,850
Nov. 15..	93,700	160,224	253,924	259,930
Nov. 22..	96,110	135,194	231,304	242,105
Nov. 29..	98,245	139,210	237,455	256,715
Dec. 6..	97,600	165,210	262,810	272,750
Dec. 13..	75,300	116,300	191,600	283,965
Dec. 20..	98,410	148,774	247,184	288,505
Dec. 27..	81,240	124,610	205,850	232,190

RATE PROTEST HEARD

Frick Estate Resumes Fight for Validity of Union Arcade Contract.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 30.—The Public Service Commission yesterday heard the complaint of the executors of the will of Henry Clay Frick against the Duquesne Light company and the Allegheny Heating company. At the beginning of the proceedings the complaint which was made by the late Mr. Frick was changed, with the executors of the will becoming the complainants. United States Senator P. C. Knox is among the attorneys for the Frick estate.

The complaints involve the question of increased rates and the use of the machinery in the basement of the Frick building for the distribution of electric current and steam heat to private consumers outside the Union Arcade, Frick building and Frick annex. Four contracts made in 1916 by the late Mr. Frick are also involved, the contention of the complainants being that rates in conflict with the contracts are illegal.

Where Americans Come From

WASHINGTON, Dec 23—High hope for the proposed Americanization program is held out by a study of the remarkable way the United States has absorbed the amazingly large foreign element of its population," says a bulletin from the National Geographic society

In describing the volume of this influx, not generally realized, which was halted by the European war, the bulletin quotes from a communication to the society as follows

"We can estimate our debt to immigration? Thirty-three million people have made the long voyage from alien shores to our own since it was proclaimed that all men are born free and equal, and liberty's eternal fire was kindled first on American soil. It is as if half the former German empire should embark for America, or all of pre-war England except the county of Kent. It is as if all the population of all of the states of the United States west of the Mississippi, plus that of Alabama, should come bodily to America.

"History records no similar movement of population which in rapidity or volume can equal this. Compared to it, the hordes that invaded Europe from Asia, great and enormous as they were were insignificant

Of the 33,000,000 who have come more than 14 000,000 still live among us, and their children and children's children are now in good truth bone of our bone and blood of our blood

"Not long ago America crossed the hundred-million-line in the number of its citizens, and it is interesting to note the composition of that population

To begin with, there are 11 000,000 colored people, including negroes, Indians, Chinese, etc Then there are 11,500 000 people of foreign birth among us In addition to these there are 14 000 000 children of foreign-born fathers and mothers and 6,500,000 children of foreign-born fathers and native mothers, or vice versa When all of these have been deducted from the 100,000,000 only 54,000,000 remain of full white native ancestry.

"Yet the 35,000,000 American people who are of foreign stock—that is, foreign born or the children of a foreign-born parent—include some of the most illustrious citizens of our Republic. Even the President of the United States himself has only one ancestor who was born in America, and the list is long and notable of statesmen, captains of industry, leaders of finance, inventors, makers of literature and progress, who have strains of blood not more than one generation on this side of the sea.

"An examination of the statistics of American immigration shows that since the foundation of our government the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland have contributed 8,400,000 of the people and Germany more than six million, Ireland, with more than four million, Great Britain, with a little less than four million, and Scandinavia, with something less than two million, have, together with Germany, contributed more than half of the total immigration to our shores since the beginning of the Revolutionary War

"When we take the German immigration of the United States between 1776 and 1890 and compare it with that of other countries, a somewhat startling result, and one usually unsuspected, is disclosed The total arrivals of aliens in those 114 years aggregated 15,889,000, of whom more than 6,000,000 were British and Irish and 5,125,000 were Germans, which shows that one alien out of every three arriving in America during more than a century of our existence was a German Only the United Kingdom shows a greater proportion

Since 1890 the trend has been very different. With more than 17,000,000 immigrant arrivals since that date only 1,023 000 have been Germans If from this number a proper deduction is made for those who returned to their homeland and those who have died since their arrival, it will be seen that there are fewer than a million former subjects of the Kaiser in this country who have not been here more than 26 years Of more than 8,000,000 people of German birth and immediate ancestry among us, less than 1,000 000 fail to have the background of birth or long residence in America behind them

"It is interesting to note the other foreign elements that have entered into the make-up of American population since 1776 What a wealth of blood that wonderful little island, Ireland, has given us More Irish people have crossed the seas to become part of us than have remained behind It is remarkable that so small an island—smaller, indeed, than the state of Maine—could in a century and a half send us enough people to duplicate the present population of 11 of our states having an aggregate area as large as the United Kingdom France, Germany and Austria-Hungary together.

"Austria-Hungary stands next on the list of contributors to the immigrant stream that has flowed from Europe to America Although Austro-Hungarians began to immigrate in considerable numbers only when the arrivals from western Europe had begun to fall off, sufficient have come from the dual monarchy to populate the state of Texas to its present density. Italy has sent us enough of her people to duplicate the population of Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Oregon, Nevada, Utah, Colorado Arizona and New Mexico, while England's and Scotland's contribution 3 880 000 in all, together with Ireland's 4 500,000 gives a total of 8,380,000 or plenty to populate all of the states lying west of Texas and the Dakotas The Russians who have come to our shores number 3,419,000 They could replace one-half of the population of New England.'

GERMANS READY TO GRAB OFF THE TRADE IN DYES

American Chemist Warns of Preparations to Resume Teuton Monopoly.

WASHINGTON, Dec 23—Germany stands ready to again seize the dye trade of the world and to stifle American competition unless adequate legislation is passed, asserted Dr Charles H. Herty recently returned from a mission to Paris undertaken with the approval of President Wilson, in an address before the Washington section of the American Chemical society.

Dr Herty was sent abroad to ascertain what could be done to make enough vat dyes available to meet the needs of American consumers and he also acted as a technical advisor for the Reparation Commission in Paris. He was in touch with the dye situation from several angles and came in contact with the heads of several of the German color plants

He said that in accordance with the arrangements which had been made by the Allies under the terms of the Peace Treaty, 40,000 tons of German dyes valued at approximately $70,000,000 had been impounded In addition to this about 6,500 tons had been produced from the daily output which the Germans had for free sale under license from the Rhineland Commission Under a ruling of the War Trade Board, consumers in this country are permitted to import a portion of these dyes

The threat to the American dye interests said Dr Herty, "that is both the dye consumers and the dye producers lies in the fact that until American manufacturers can take care of all the American needs, Germany can charge exorbitant prices for these dyes which we do not manufacture She is manufacturing dyes on a large scale and because of the present low value of the mark she will be able to underbid the American dye producer in an open competitive market The only solution of this problem is legislation by Congress and the introduction of a license system until the American manufacturers are able to supply all our needs and to meet the competition of Germany Congress before it adjourned adopted a resolution extending so far as dyes are concerned the license control of the War Trade Board until January 15 This act would lapse with the announcement of peace and in the meantime without passing the Longworth bill, the American dye industry would be at the mercy of the Germans

Dr Herty has been in London and in Paris and he also visited on October 30 the Badische plant where he saw smoke issuing from 12 of the 14 chimneys of the gigantic chemical and dye manufactory. Most German dye works are along the banks of the Rhine. There are also other dye works not in occupied territory but the exact extent of their activities is not known

"We found that the executives at the Badische plant were in a very comfortable mood, continued Dr Herty "In the first few minutes of our interview with those officials, Director Krell volunteered the information that already the lines had broken at home and he had in hand orders from individual consumers with the authority from the United States government to ship supplies through their American agents to the consumer"

Yes' said Director Krell 'We are going to get back our old business in America, and through the medium of our former agencies'

'We sat listening to this statement' added Dr Herty 'in the offices of the chief plant of that great combination of manufacturers whose former control of our dyestuff supplies had led von Bernstoff to suggest to the Kaiser that by shutting off these supplies he could throw four million Americans out of employment, perhaps in the very room where millions had been voted to corrupt American industrial life, and near the spot where tons of material had been produced for corrupt American industrial life and near the spot where tons of material had been produced for poison gas by whose fatal action many gallant doughboy had 'gone west' and now sleeps beneath the soil of France Everywhere there were signs of activity The industrial was was on The words of Director Krell left no doubt about that

"The same confidence characterized the industrial German, as had been recorded by the military German in his first advance through Belgium, the same utter contempt shown of American capacity to do things as was revealed during 1917 But 1918 showed that the German had missed his guess and I make the prediction that he has missed it again Only one thing is needed to insure the correctness of that prediction namely that the mass of our people understand just what the situation is Such an understanding will reflect itself in sympathetic protective legislation and time will do the rest, for the American chemist needs only time to forge the missing links in the chain of a complete self-sustained American dye industry

"In the commercial struggle that is before us, the way is not plain sailing for the German manufacturer In addition to what we have already accomplished and are determined to complete the German faces a winter in which coal supply is destined to prove a more serious obstacle to contend with than was the food problem resulting from the blockade Transportation problems are also very acute though the Rhine will furnish the natural transportation for dyes to Rotterdam Finally the German is badly worried over the situation created by the seizure of those patents by which he had throttled American industry for so many years He signed the Treaty of Peace, agreeing that these seizures were valid but already he is beginning to whine and to try to carefully manufacture sentiment against the splendid work in behalf of American comercial freedom so courageously carried out, under the authority of Congress, by the Alien Property Custodian

In spite of these handicaps the German dye manufacturer is strong today His plants are even greater than before the war the personnel of those plants is practically intact, large stores of material are accumulated and he is determined to regain his markets

"It would be foolish to belittle his ability or his fighting strength but in the light of the accomplishments of American chemists during the past four years, and indeed of their great achievements during the short time which I was abroad my mind turns back with supreme confidence in the correctness of the prediction of the Swiss professor who 20 years ago said to me 'the natural home of the dyestuff industry is in your country, and some day it will flourish there Speed the day, oh ye chemists of America.

RAILROAD MACHINISTS WILL NOT SUBMIT TO ANTI-STRIKE CLAUSE

Notice Served on Congress of Opposition to Cummins Bill With Its Drastic Prohibition.

WASHINGTON, Dec 27—Organized railway machinists through their president served notice on Congress Friday they could not submit to enactment of the Cummins railroad bill, with its drastic anti-strike provision

Voting more than a month ago 98 per cent of the 125 000 members of the union favored an immediate walkout in event of the bill's passage by both houses of Congress but the result was not made known through fear that the brotherhoods might appear in the light of attempting to coerce the law-making branch of the government

The machinists according to William H Johnston president of the International association are the only railway employes who have taken a strike vote but the heads of all the brotherhoods 14 in all have been summoned to meet here Monday to consider pending railway legislation and define precisely their position on the clause in the Cummins bill which would prevent strikes and put strikers in jail

The call for the conference was issued by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor but Mr Gompers and other labor leaders refused to discuss probable action by the brotherhood leaders President Wilson's Christmas eve announcement that the roads would be handed back to their owners March 1 was a distinct disappointment to labor leaders who had been pleading for a two-year extension of government control They agreed, however that if the roads were to go back it was a good thing to learn be known

MINE OPERATORS PROTEST REPORT ON MINING COST

Fuel Administration's Figures Are Misleading, Being Based on 1917 Wage Scale.

The report of the engineering committee of the Fuel Administration made public in Washington on Saturday, is objected to by some of the coal operators of the Pittsburg district as misleading The report apparently makes out that the cost of producing coal in the district is only $1 61 a ton whereas the operators claim the actual cost is $2 06 Commissioner R W Gardiner of the Pittsburg Coal Producers Association said

The statements carried in the different newspapers under a Washington date line giving the cost of mining in the various districts is misleading to the general public These figures are taken for the period before the increase to the mine men in October 1917 and give the basis on which the original price of $2 was fixed for the Pittsburg district which was included in Southwestern Pennsylvania

Since these figures were compiled the Fuel Administration granted an increase in Southwestern Pennsylvania including Pittsburg of 17 cents a ton which 13 cents was to cover the increase to the mine workers granted in October, 1917 This made the price $2 45 and the cost approximately $2 06 During 1918 there was a further reduction in price of 10 cents a ton which made the Southwestern Pennsylvania price $2 35 as against a cost of $2 06

'For the year 1918 the average cost in the Pittsburg district as shown by figures submitted to the Interstate Commerce Committee of the United States Senate was $2 06 per ton which was exactly the $1 61 referred to in the Washington article plus the 45 cents increased cost to the mine workers The average for the first six months of 1919 the Senate committee report shows was one cent less than the 1918 figures

UP TO 86.4 PER CENT

Bituminous Mines Make Rapid Recovery After Ending of Strike.

The weekly coal production report of the United States Geological Survey says that Monday December 15 saw bituminous production at 70 per cent of normal The situation continued to improve throughout the week ended December 20 the output for the week as a whole amounting to 86 4 per cent normal as compared with 29 6 per cent during the first week of the strike

The total including anthracite and coal made into coke is estimated at 10 111 000 net tons The average during the four weeks immediately preceding the strike which may be regarded as normal was 12 089 000 tons

Compared with the week before the output showed an increase of 4 631 000 tons or 80 per cent The recovery is more significant when it is realized that in a single week the bituminous industry climbed from the depression of the strike period to a level of production higher than that of any week from mid-January to mid-August of the past year Indeed unless later returns cause a downward revision of the estimates the curve of 1919 production has again crossed that of 1918

RAZING RIPLEY STACK

Capstan Glass Company Prepares to Install New Tank at Plant.

The Capstan Glass Company has begun the removal of the old stack of Ripley & Company at the Capstan plant at South Connellsville preparatory to the installation of another tank for making its product

As announced a few days ago in The Courier the company will install the additional tank making two in the spring and requiring the employment of About 100 more persons at the plant

Car Supply Improves.

Car supply in the Connellsville region yesterday was reported about 60 per cent normal The first two days of the week it was 80 and 70 per cent respectively, it was said by operators This was an improvement over the preceding week when conditions were most serious for the operators

CHRISTMAS AT HOSPITAL.

Numerous Donations Received From Citizens, Including Physicians.

Among the Christmas donations received at the Cottage State hospital were Oysters, T W Fitzsimmons; a box of oranges J E Wallace, six cans of peas six cans of pears, three pounds of cranberries four dozen oranges and four dozen bananas, Mrs. H F Snyder

The hospital doctors sent candy to the nurses and patients

Advertise in The Weekly Courier

LIST OF COKE OVENS IN THE LOWER CONNELLSVILLE DISTRICT

With Their Owners, Address and Ovens in Blast Corrected to Saturday, December 27, 1919.

Ovens	In Works	Name	Name of Operators	Address
			MERCHANT OVENS	
40	...	Adah	Westmd-Fayette Coke Co.	Greensburg
293	293	Allison No 1	W J Rainey	New York
200	200	Allison No 2	W J. Rainey	New York
142	142	American 1	Reilly-Peabody Fuel Co	Pittsburg
240	240	American 2	Reilly-Peabody Fuel Co	Pittsburg
40	..	Anica	The Wilkey & Feather C Co.	Uniontown
12	..	Bellevernon	Bellevernon Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
20	..	Browning	Browning Coke Co	Uniontown
206	106	Century	Century Coke Co.	Brownsville
40	40	Champion	Champion Cville Coke Co.	Uniontown
207		Champion	Champion Gas Coal Co	Pittsburg
120	100	Crystal	Hecla Coal & Coke Co	Pittsburg
130	130	Dunbo	Reliance Coal & Coke Co	Pittsburg
403	240	Donald 1 & 2	Consolidated Cville Coke Co.	Uniontown
100		Donald 3	Consolidated Cville Coke Co.	Uniontown
100	100	Edna	Waltersburg Coke Co	Uniontown
42		Rainey	Jas Byrne & Co.	Uniontown
112	94	Garwood	Aetna-Cville Coke Co	Connellsville
58	58	Genuine	Genuine Cville Coke Co	Uniontown
200	175	Grimm No 1	Hecla Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
200	190	Grimm No 2	Hecla Coal & Coke Co	Pittsburg
210	210	Herbert	Cville Central Coke Co	Pittsburg
45	..	Hillside	Westmoreland Gas Coal Co.	Pittsburg
85		Hill Top	E Connellsville Coke Co	Connellsville
194	144	Hoover	James H. Hoover	McClellandtown
33	33	Hope	Hope Coke Co.	Uniontown
195	195	Hustead	Hustead-Semans C & C Co.	Uniontown
200	100	Isabella	Hecla Coal & Coke Co	Pittsburg
724		Junior	Junior Coal & Coke Co	Uniontown
140	90	Katherine	Union Cville Coke Co.	Uniontown
120	90	Lafayette	Atlas Coke Co	Helen
40	40	Leon	Franklin Coke Co.	Mt Pleasant
44	..	Liberty	Old Connellsville Coke Co.	Smithfield
400	300	Lincoln	Lincoln Coal & Coke Co	Scottdale
40	..	Little Gem	The Bixler Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
250	70	Low Phos	Cville Central Coke Co.	Pittsburg
34	34	Luzerne	Luzerne Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
61	61	Marion	Southern Cville Coke Co.	Uniontown
300	200	Mt. Hope	Snowden Coke Co	Uniontown
100	100	Old Hump	W. J. Parshall	Uniontown
180	120	Orient	Orient Coke Co	Uniontown
80	80	Puritan 1 & 2	Puritan Coke Co.	Uniontown
72	72	Puritan No 4	Puritan Coke Co	Uniontown
101	..	Poland	Poland Coal Co	Pittsburg
120	20	Rich Hill	Rich Hill Coal & Coke Co.	Outcrop
275		Royal	W J Rainey	New York
45	12	Russell	Russell Coal & Coke Co.	Smithfield
50		Sackett	H. K. Sackett Coal & C. Co.	Smithfield
36		Sapper	Reilly-Callaghan C. & C Co.	Uniontown
378	270	Scarlight	Taylor Coal & Coke Co	Union town
160	160	Shamrock	Fayette Coke Co	Uniontown
310	310	Sterling	Consolidated Cville Coke Co.	Uniontown
60	..	Sunshine	McClellandtown C. & C. Co.	McClellandtown
400	200	Thompson 1	Thompson Cville Coke Co.	Pittsburg
400	200	Thompson 2	Thompson Cville Coke Co.	Pittsburg
329	274	Tower Hill 1	Tower Hill Cville Coke Co.	Uniontown
331	203	Tower Hill 2	Tower Hill Cville Coke Co.	Uniontown
40		Vargo	Byrne Coal & Coke Co	Scottdale
400	400	Washington	Washington Coal & Coke Co	Dawson
500	350	Washington	Washington Coal & Coke Co.	Dawson
76	...	Wineland	Running-Cville Coke Co.	Uniontown
60		Winmore	Wineland-Gilmore C. & C. Co.	Uniontown
30	30	Yukon	Whyel Coke Co	Uniontown
10,851	6,946		FURNACE OVENS	
400	400	Alicia	Pittsburg Steel Co.	Alicia Tay Co
100	..	Bridgeport	H C Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
470		Brier Hill	Brier Hill Coke Co.	Brier Hill
1,7	300	Buffington	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
500	400	Colonial No 1	H. C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
156	156	Colonial No 3	H. C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
300		Colonial No 4	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
250	250	Dearth	H C Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
500		Edenborn	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
200	200	Fairbank	Struthers Coal & Coke Co.	Fairbank
400		Footedale	H. C Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
202	202	Geneva	McKeefrey Coal Co.	Leetonia, O
200		LaBelle	Labelle Coke Co	Labelle
46		Lambert	H. C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
516		Leckrone	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
144		Martin	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	Youngstown, O.
20		Newcomer	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
400	330	Republic	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	Uniontown
350		Ronco	H. C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
6,106	2,298			

REILLY-PEABODY FUEL COMPANY
CONNELLSVILLE
COKE
OPERATORS AND SHIPPERS
COAL
COKING-GAS-STEAM
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Connellsville Machine and Car Company
CONNELLSVILLE, PA.
—Manufacturers of—
LAFAYETTE PUMPS
Steam, Air and Electric Driven
We make a specialty of Wood Lined Pipe and Fittings

Fairbank and Company
COAL
IRON ORE
PIG IRON
·STEEL·
·COAL·
COKE·
COKE
General Offices
WADE BUILDING
CLEVELAND, OHIO.
Branch Office
HARAH BUILDING
UNIONTOWN, PA.

HERBERT Du PUY, President. JOHN C. NEFF, Gen. Mgr.
Connellsville Central Coke Co.
General and Sales Office, 1211 Empire Building, Pittsburg, Penna.
Works.—Low Phos. No. 1, Herbert No. 2, near Uniontown, Pa.
Standard Connellsville Coke
MONTHLY CAPACITY 32,000 TONS. P. R. R., P. & L. E. R. R. and B. & O. R. R. Connections
Coke low in Sulphur and Phosphorus and of strong physical structure.
Our Coke at HERBERT WORKS is made in LONGITUDINAL OVENS and is entirely mechanically handled, thus eliminating by screening all dust and dirt.
ANALYSIS FURNISHES ON REQUEST

Graceton Foundry Coke
Our Foundry Coke is unexcelled by any. Its low sulphur and ash and high fixed carbon make it superior to many. It has the ability to give high melting ratios in your foundry.
GRACETON COKE CO.
Graceton, Penna.

Bell 99. Tri-State 8.
Motor Sand
Yough Sand and Stone Company
DUNBAR, PA.

THE PRESIDENT'S CONFERENCE PLANS NATIONAL TRIBUNAL

As Agency to Prevent or Retard Labor Conflicts in Industry.

LABOR, CAPITAL, PUBLIC

To Have Equal Representation in the Body; "Human Fellowship in Industry Must Either be an Empty Phrase or Living Fact," Says Report

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30—Tentative recommendations for the establishment of machinery to prevent or retard labor conflicts in private industry were anounced today by the President's Industrial Conference with a view to obtaining constructive criticism before final plan is adopted

The plan as outlined now contemplates the creation of a National Industrial Tribunal and Regional Boards of Inquiry and Adjusument, which would move to the settlement of disputes before there was any stoppage of production Decisions would have the full force and effect of a trade agreement between the parties to the dispute

The conference has not yet reached a decision with regard to employes of public utilities but it is known to have been debating seriously whether such workers have the right to strike, inasmuch as they are engaged in public service

Remarking that some public utilities such as railroads are essential to the very existence of the people, he conference's tentative statement expressed the opinion that the "interruption in such essential public utilities is intolerable"

Government employes, the third class into which the wage earning public are divided, should have the right to associate for mutual protection, the statement declared but "no interference by any group with the continuous operation of government function through concerted cessation of work or threats thereof can be permitted."

When the conference reconvenes January 12, public hearings will be held to obtain expert advice as to the drafting of the final recommendations in the light of such criticism of the tentative report as may be received

While stating that at this time it was believed more essential to devise machinery for averting conflicts than to undertake a discussion of the causes of unrest, the conference indicated clearly the general principles on which it has based its recommendations

"Our modern industrial organization," the tentative report said, "if it is not to become a failure, must yield to the individual a larger satisfaction with life * * * Not only must the theory that labor is a commodity be abandoned but the concept of leadership must be substituted for that of mastership * * * Human fellowship in industry must either be an empty phrase or a living fact

Pending the growth of better relationships between employers and employes the practical approach to the problem is to devise a method of preventing or retarding conflicts by providing machinery for the adjustment of differences To be successful such tribunals must be so organized as to operate promptly as well as impartially * * * The plain fact is that the public has long been uneasy about the power of great employers, it is becoming uneasy about the power of great labor organizations The community must be assured against domination by either

"The plan which follows does not propose to do away with the ultimate right to strike, to discharge or to maintain the closed or the open shop"

The National Industrial Tribunal suggested by the conferences would consist of nine members appointed by the President three each representing the employers employes and the public The tribunal would in general be a board of appeal, whose decisions must be unanimous, but provision was made for public majority and minority reports in cases where no agreement was possible

Industrial regions, probably 12 in number conforming to the federal reserve system, would be outlined and a regional chairman appointed for each by the President. Vice chairmen would be named by the tribunal, if the work in any region required it

Panels of employers and employes for each region would be prepared by the Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of Labor, respectively after conferences with the employers and workers of that region Each panel approved by the President would be classified by industries among the employers and by industries with subclassification into crafts, among the employes Lots would be cast to determine the order of names in each panel

When a dispute a ose in any region, the chairman would request each side to submit it to a regional board of adjustment consisting of the chairman, one representative chosen by each side, and two unchallenged members of each panel Appointment of representatives of both sides to any dispute would constitute an agreement to continue the status that existed when the trouble arose Decisions of such regional boards would have to be unanimous or the question would be referred by unanimous vote to an umpire, whose decision would be final, or to the National Tribunal

Refusal by any side to a controversy to submit to adjustment would result in the constitution of a regional board of inquiry, consisting of the chairman two members of each panel and the representative of either side that agreed to adjustment. If the other side consented to adjustment before the inquiry was completed, the board of inquiry would become a board of adjustment by appointment of the remaining member Otherwise, the board of inquiry would investigate the dispute and make public findings for the benefit of the public.

"In the presentation of evidence," the preliminary statement declared, "each side shall have the right to present its position through representatives of its own choosing"

All the properly constituted boards would have the right to subpoena witnesses, examine them under oath, and to require the production of papers pertinent to the cases

Existing means of adjustment and conciliation, whether federal or state or established under mutual agreements of workers and employers in any industry, would not be affected by the creation of the system suggested by the conference

With regard to public utilities, the conference made the following statement

"The plan here proposed presents greater difficulties in application to certain public utilities than to competitive industry The continuous operation of public utilities is vital to public welfare As the capital invested is employed in public use so is the labor engaged in public service, and the withdrawal of either with the result of suspending service makes the people the real victim.

"The conference believes that a plan of tribunals or boards of adjustment and inquiry should be applied to public utilities, but in the adaptation of the plan two problems present themselves First, government regulation of public utilities is now usually confined to rates and services The conference considers that there must be some merging of responsibility for regulation of rates and services and the settlement of wages and conditions of labor Such co-ordination would give greater security to the public, to employe, and to employer Second, is the problem whether some method can be arrived at that will avert all danger of interruption to service. These matters require further consideration before concrete proposals are put for ward"

After declaring that the government could not permit its functions conducted in the interests of all the people, to be interrupted by concerted cessation of work, the conference further affirmed that government employes concerned with the administration of justice or the maintenance of public safety or public order should not be permitted to affiliate with any organization which authorized the use of the strike An essential part of the application of these principles it was added, was the establishment of tribunals to remedy promptly any grievances submitted by government workers

"Legislation of the nation, the states and the municipalities," the conference said, "should be improved to prevent delay in hearings and to enable speedy action when there are grievances

When President Wilson summoned the conference, of which Secretary Wilson is chairman and Herbert Hoover vice chairman, it was expressly denied the right to consider any existing industrial disputes, which was the question which wrecked the first industrial conference. While no specific references to recent industrial disturbances were made, several recommendations and statements of the conference reflected the experience of the steel strike and the Boston police strike

Other members of the conference are Martin H Glynn, Thomas W Gregory Richard Hooker, Stanley King, Samuel W McCall, Henry M Robinson Julius Rosenwald Oscar S Straus, Henry C Stuart F W Taussig, William O Thompson Henry J Waters, George W Wickersham and Owen D Young with Dr Henry R. Seager as executive secretary

LABOR LEADERS HAVE KICK ON PLANS OF THE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL

Failure to Definitely Recognize Organizations "A Fatal Omission," Declares Gompers.

The proposed plan of the President's Industrial Conference for the adjustment of labor questions has already met with opposition from the labor leaders

Samuel Gompers president of the American Federation of Labor, said the failure of the conference to recognize definitely the organizations of workers—trade unions—as the basis for representation was a fatal omission while Frank Morrison, secretary of the federation, noting the absence of reference by the conference to collective bargaining or the necessity for organization of workers said any one who would avert or postpone industrial conflicts could not ignore these principles

President Gompers declared the commissions should reconsider the question of definite recognition of trade unions in order to make possible the confidence and cooperation of wage earners which can be expressed only through organizations of their own making.

"Any plan to establish or maintain anything like fair relations between workers and employers must avoid compulsory features" he declared

"The statement, Secretary Morrison said, 'offers no hope to lovers of industrial peace who sees the necessity of abolishing autocracy in industry and giving employes a direct voice in their working conditions

"It is no solution to empower the President and cabinet official to select representatives of workers to adjust disputes The workers must have this power themselves'

France Short of Coal.

Enough coal is not being produced in France to meet the demands The consumption is 60,000 000 tons per year and production but 15,000 000 tons Under the treaty Germany will furnish 20 000 000 tons a year England now exports but 25 000 000 tons against 80 000 000 tons before the war

River Coal Movement Decreases.

In November 13 700 000 bushels of coal passed through Lock No 4 on the Monongahela river compared with 19 789 000 tons in October

LIST OF COKE OVENS IN THE CONNELLSVILLE DISTRICT

With Their Owners, Address and Ovens in Blast Corrected to Saturday, December 27, 1919.

Ovens	In	Works	Name of Operators	Address
			MERCHANT OVENS	
18[illegible]	184	Beatty	Mt. Pleasant Coke Co.	Greensburg
30		Brush Run	Brush Run Coke Company	Mt Pleasant
150	150	Clare	Clare Coke Co.	Greensburg
40		Ellen No. 1	Whyel Coke Co.	Uniontown
50	50	Ellen No 2	Whyel Coke Co.	Uniontown
100	100	Elm Grove	W J Rainey	New York
80		Fort Hill	W J Rainey	New York
10		Franklin	Summit-C'ville Coke Co.	Connellsville
101	51	Gilmore	Gilmore Coke Co	Uniontown
50		Grace	W J Rainey	New York
8	8	Helen	Samuel L Loar	Youngwood
14[illegible]	145	Humphrey	Hecla Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
[illegible]	[illegible]60	Mt. Braddock	W. J. Rainey	New York
310	310	Mt Pleasant	Mt. Pleasant Coke Co.	Greensburg
[illegible]	[illegible]	Myers	Brownfield Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
4[illegible]	[illegible]6	Nellie	Nellie Coke Co	Connellsville
[illegible]	[illegible]	Oliver No 1	Oliver & Snyder Steel Co	Pittsburg
480	[illegible]	Oliver No 2	Oliver & Snyder Steel Co.	Pittsburg
300	25[illegible]	Oliver No. 3	Oliver & Snyder Steel Co.	Pittsburg
30	10	Paul	W J Rainey	New York
400	400	Revere	W J Rainey	New York
40	40	Thomas	Whyel Coke Co.	Uniontown
57		West Penn	West Penn Coke Co.	Pittsburg
[illegible]	[illegible]		FURNACE OVENS.	
260	1[illegible]0	Adelaide	H. C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
356		Alverton	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
397	12[illegible]	Baggaley	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
300	[illegible]00	Bitner	H. C Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240		Brinkerton	H C Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
400		Buckeye	H C Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
[illegible]60	176	Calumet	H C Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
301		Central	H C Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
400	350	Collier	H. C. Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
100	400	Continental 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
[illegible]	[illegible]	Continental 2.	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
300		Continental 3	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
120	1[illegible]0	Crossland	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
33[illegible]	31[illegible]	Davidson	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
[illegible]60		Dorothy	H. C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
110	110	Dunbar	Amer Manganese Mfg Co.	Dunbar
27[illegible]	[illegible]	Hecla No 1	H. C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
350	150	Hecla No 2	H C Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
300	240	Hecla No 3	H. C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
355	300	Hostetter	Hostetter-C'ville Coke Co.	Pittsburg
[illegible]19	219	Juniata	H. C. Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
306	306	Kyle	H. C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
499	100	Leisenring 1	H C Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
502	410	Leisenring 2	H C Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
502	[illegible]76	Leisenring 3	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
204	221	Leith	H. C Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
[illegible]7		Lemont No 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
350	150	Lemont No 2	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
509	309	Mammoth	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
339	339	Marguerite	H. C. Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
155	115	Mutual	H C. Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
256	240	Oliphant	H C. Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
400	405	Philips	H. C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
443	320	Redstone	H. C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
448		Shoaf	H. C. Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
425	319	Southwest 1	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
150		Southwest 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
204	100	Southwest 3	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
301	710	Standard	H. C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
80		Stewart	Stewart Iron Co	Uniontown
464	360	Trotter	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
350	214	United	H C Frick Coke Co	Pittsburg
352	352	Whitney	Hostetter-C'ville Coke Co.	Pittsburg
300	170	Wynn	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
500	420	Yorkrun	H. C Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
245	245	Youngstown.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
15 470	10,378			

ESTABLISHED 1889 INCORPORATED 1894

JOSEPH SOISSON FIRE BRICK COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF

Silica and Fire Clay BRICK

Special Shapes for Rectangular and Bee Hive Ovens, Furnace and Glass House Material.

Ship on all railroads.

DAILY CAPACITY 300,000

DAVIDSON HOYER VOLCANO LAYTON | EIGHT PLANTS: | KINGSTON ENAMEL WILLIAM COLUMBIA

CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

Established 1872. Incorporated 1904.

Eureka Fire Brick Works

First National Bank Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Bell Phone—Court 284.

Eureka / Bradoc — Manufacturers of High Grade clay refractories for Heating, Puddling and Regenerator Furnaces, Boiler Settings, and Arches, Stacks, Flues, Glass Houses, By-Product, Rectangular and Bee-Hive Coke Ovens. — E. F. B / Victor

DIFFICULT SHAPES OUR SPECIALTY.

Works Office, Mt. Braddock, Pa. Bell Phone—40, Dunbar, Pa.

Both B. & O. and P. R. R. Connections.

ANTI-STRIKE CLAUSE OF CUMMINS BILL IS OPPOSED BY GOMPERS

Demands That Government Control be Extended at Least Two Years Longer to Complete Test.

At a conference between Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor and representatives of the four railway brotherhoods and affiliated trades in Washington on Monday night a declaration of principles was adopted opposing the Cummins bill and other legislation which would make strikes of railway workers unlawful Following the conference President Gompers issued this statement

"We reached these conclusions— That it is the sense of the conference that the control of the railroad should be exercised by the government of the United States for a period of not less than two years in order that a proper test may be made as to government control That such test has not been given a fair opportunity during war time or since

This conference is opposed to legislation making strikes of workers unlawful It is the sense of this conference that penalty clauses in pending legislation on railroads against workers ceasing their employment should be eliminated

That the conference favors the enactment of beneficial features of the bills which tend to establish better relations between the employes and the carriers

"That the beneficial clauses should be extended to the sleeping car and Pullman company employes"

NEW PUBLICATIONS

West Virginia Geological Survey Issues Valuable New Work.

There has just been issued from the press a new publication by the West Virginia Geological Survey Morgantown, W Va., entitled "Detailed Report on Fayette County," by Ray V Hennen The volume contains 1,002 pages and is illustrated with 21 half tone plates and 24 figures or zinc etchings in the text accompanied by a separate case of topographic and geologic maps of the entire area of the county in single sheets the whole constituting the largest and most expensive publication hitherto issued by the West Virginia Geological Survey

Fayette county covers the region where the mining of the New River or Smokeless coals first began on an extensive scale and these as well as the other coal beds and minerals of this rich county are minutely described and analyzed, the whole constituting a most valuable volume of general and detailed information covering the area in question Price including case of maps, delivery charges paid by the Survey $3 25

TO FIGHT "REDS"

With Films Is Plan Proposed by Secretary Lane; Preparations Begun.

The motion picture industry of this country has been mobilized for Americanism The leading men of the industry have pledged to Franklin K. Lane Secretary of the Interior, all the resources of their organization, the services of the stars and directors, and the cooperation of the exhibitors in a country-wide screen campaign to combat bolshevism and in the words of Vice President Marshall to fight for the winning of America for Americans"

The movement was started as a result of an invitation issued by Secretary Lane to some of the leading men in the industry followed by a conference at Mr Lane's office in Washington The actual work of preparing the pictures to be used in the campaign will be under way at once.

Subscribe Now

for The Weekly Courier It costs only $2 per year in advance.

A Feeder for the M. R. R.

With a view to the construction of a short line coal railroad connecting with the Monongahela railroad at Huggy Meadow station in Monongalia county, W Va the Gas Coal Railroad company has been organized and chartered with a capital of $100 000 Those principally interested in this new venture being Frank E Peabody, L P Monohan Eugene S Reilly, all of Pittsburg S D Brady of Fairmont.

Kauffman Buys Magazine.

McClure's Magazine has been purchased by Herbert Kauffman.

Boyts, Porter & Co.

YOUGH PUMPS

Steam, Air and Electric Driven

Boyts, Porter & Co.

Connellsville, Pa., U. S. A.

Producers Coke Company

Exclusive Selling Agents for 3,500,000 Tons Annually

STANDARD CONNELLSVILLE FURNACE COKE.

THE BEST BRANDS IN THE REGION.

Low Phosphorus Coke, Smelter, Foundry and Heating Coke and By-Product Coking Coal.

Offices—First National Bank Building,

Uniontown, Pa.

M. M. COCHRAN, President. W. HARRY BROWN, Vice President. J. H. PRICE, Sec and Treas.

WASHINGTON COAL & COKE CO.

General Office, DAWSON, FAYETTE COUNTY, PA.

6,000 Tons Daily Capacity. Individual Cars.

Youghiogheny Coal — Steam Gas Coking

Connellsville Coke — Furnace and Foundry — Low Sulphur Hard Structure

Shipments via B. & O. R. R. and P. & L. E. R. R. and Connections

N. P. Hyndman, Sales Agent, 511 Wood Street, Pittsburg, Pa.

C. M. WOLFF, General Sales Agent.

Hostetter-Connellsville Coke Co.

HIGHEST GRADE

Connellsville Coke

Furnace and Foundry Orders Solicited.

Branch Office, Union Arcade Building, Pittsburgh, Penna. BELL TELEPHONE 699 GRANT.

The Weekly Courier.

Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice, Connellsville, Pa.

THE COURIER CO., Publishers.

HENRY P. SNYDER, Founder and Editor, 1879-1916.

K. M. SNYDER, President.

JAS. J. DRISCOLL, Sec'y and Treasurer, Business Manager.

JOHN L. GANS, Managing Editor.

Office, The Courier Building, 127½ W. Crawford Avenue, Connellsville, Pa.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

DOMESTIC, $2.00 per year, 5 cents per copy.

FOREIGN, $2.50 per year, 6 cents per copy.

ADVERTISING.

DISPLAY rates on application.

READING NOTICES—Ten cents per line.

WEDNESDAY EVE'G, DEC. 31, 1919.

LIFTING THE BAN ON THE RAILROADS.

The action of President Wilson in proclaiming the government control of the railroads at an end on March 1 next ought to contribute very materially to composing the public mind on this much-discussed question. Due chiefly to the inability of Congress to compromise the differences which have grown out of the several bills designed to provide for the return of the railroads to their owners, it recently became plain that the President regarded it as inadvisable to authorize a relinquishment of control on January 1, as he earlier stated would be done. With the Cummins and Esch bills before the conference committee of Congress there is reasonable promise that the objectionable features of each can be eliminated, and a measure worked out that will provide for a resumption of private control of the railroads which will be in the best interests of the public while safeguarding the transportation properties.

There will doubtless develop considerable controversy over certain matters fixed by legislation of this kind, but the public interest demands that there be early agreement upon the main issues so that the suspense which has been so prolonged may be brought to an end. The President's proclamation fixes the date upon which the transportation business of the country would be restored to private management. It therefore becomes necessary that the conditions under which this return is to be made shall be specifically and definitely determined before March 1.

In the discussion of the question of railroad management and control altogether too much consideration has been given to groups and too little to the welfare and interests of the public as a whole. Selfish interest has been given preference over public good. This, next to the unsatisfactory results of government control, has convinced the public that public safety and interest demands the termination of the present order of things at the earliest possible date. Had Congress displayed the industry the country expected of it we would have no doubt been ready to restore the railroads to their owners by the first of the year. Not being ready President Wilson's proclamation should now serve to bestir Congress to action.

The experiment in government control has been so costly and has demonstrated its impracticability so completely that there is no desire except among those who advocate all sorts of socialistic and paternalistic schemes for a continuance beyond the earliest date possible for its orderly and safe termination. Some of the railroad labor unions which have unadjusted claims for wage advances before the Railroad Administration have manifested some uneasiness because of the near approach of January 1, as the possible date of the return of the railroads, but the extension until March 1 should now have the effect of allaying their fears and provide ample time for a further consideration of their demands. The unrest developed from this cause, and the continued disturbance in the realm of transportation which has resulted from the government methods of railroad operation should now give way to greater tranquillity in both business and labor circles. There should be a sense of satisfaction and relief that the necessity for an extension into peace-time of war-time measures has passed, and that with the lifting of the handicaps thus imposed business and industry can resume their normal course and be prepared to enter upon an era of prosperity greater than we have heretofore experienced.

FERTILE FIELD FOR DEMAGOGUES.

Manufacturers Record, Baltimore.

There were 4,090,00 men in the American Army. Of these 1,023,000 were illiterate. One out of every four men could not read or write. Of the white soldiers 21.5 per cent could not read or write, of the colored soldiers 50.6 per cent could not read or write.

The alphabet is the keynote of civilization. The ability to employ it differentiates man from the brute. The untrained brain is a high powered automobile loose in heavy traffic without a driver. There is no danger comparable, perhaps, to that of power undisciplined. And that is just what every human brain is when untaught.

We do not believe that the fault lies wholly in inadequate appropriations for education. There is no man living in this country now who cannot get at least a rudimentary education if he wants it. The right to vote and kindred privileges have been bestowed as a matter of course on men whether they have fitted themselves properly to exercise it or not. There has not been the driving necessity for an education that there should have been. The penalties for ignorance should have been greater than they were.

But be the cause what it may the one sure fact is that this nation cannot afford to permit so vast a mass of illiteracy to imperil its institution. It gives too rich a harvest field to demagogues, it is a drag-anchor on progress, it is a constant threat of violence and an awful indictment of our capacity to govern wisely.

We do not think the solution of the problem can be found in a centralization of educational direction in Washington with large federal subsidies for state school systems. It sounds good, but that ends it. Rather do we think that communities should be friendly rivals in extirpating ignorance, as they have vied with one another in driving out disease; until the time comes when illiteracy in a village will brand it with as deep a shame as would its countenance today of unrestricted leprosy.

THE McKEESPORT GAS BOOM.

In view of the intense excitement created by the striking of several extraordinarily large producing gas wells in the vicinity of McKeesport, and the feverish activity in leasing territory and exploiting companies, the words of caution issued by State Geologist Ashley should be given thoughtful consideration.

While the counsels of scientists have often been set at naught by the unexpected discoveries in oil and gas districts, and their predictions or warnings, even when followed have not always proved profitable to those who have taken heed, certain facts have been established by the history of gas territories which are incontrovertible. Among these are that after development every gas field has sooner or later shown a pronounced decrease in pressure and supply and in due course has become almost if not altogether exhausted. That the McKeesport field has shown so phenomenal a supply, and has maintained it with surprising persistence, considering the numerous drilling operations, does not prove it to be inexhaustible as many persons seem to think. Dr. Ashley very plainly states that there has already been a marked falling off in rock pressure and gives very solemn warning that so many wells are being drilled that the pool will be short lived.

"With the gas pool obviously one-half exhausted and with some wells yielding hardly more than one-fifth of their yield a month ago, according to their owners, with other wells yielding less than one-sixth their conservatively reported outputs it is obvious," says Doctor Ashley, "that the public should know the facts at once."

The facts the public, in the judgment of Doctor Ashley, should know are that instead of the land ownership in the Snake Hollow field being in farms with a large acreage allowing the assignment of a single well to a normal acreage, it is subdivided into town lots, opening the door to a bargain counter rush for almost as many leases and prospective wells as there are lots. The fact that the first big gushers, striking an open place in the sand have opened channels in the gas-bearing stratum leading out in different directions from the wells makes it possible to draw gas from relatively great distances. "With other wells being sunk into the same pool week by week the exhaustion must be visibly hastened," Doctor Ashley declares.

Another fact pointed out by the state geologist is that the rock pressure in some of the big wells has been declining at an average of five to six pounds a day. "If this reduction continues, and the number of wells now being drilled would seem to more than insure its continuance it can readily be calculated," Doctor Ashley says, "how long the pressure will be sufficient to drive the gas into the pipe line."

It is noted that conditions in this pool are very much the same as in other pools where the diverse land ownership allowed over-drilling and it may be expected, Dr. Ashley warns, "that the financial results will be similar." "The field outside of the McKeesport pool is regarded as a legitimate field for development but further drilling in the McKeesport pool must result in serious financial losses."

These statements of an expert, and the experience of oil and gas men in all fields, prove that the search for gas or oil is a gamble with rather more chances to lose than to win. The early comers in the McKeesport field have made a big strike and there doubtless yet remain many opportunities for successful operations but the thought Doctor Ashley wishes to impress upon the public mind is that too much drilling in the McKeesport pool must of necessity hasten the exhaustion of the field, hence the danger of financial loss to those who become interested in propositions having leases that are of little surface area. This danger is being [illegible] by the activities of promoters who are forming companies with large capitalizations and on such a basis that they will win whether gas is found in paying quantities or not at all while the small stockholders stand to lose the larger part if not all of their investment.

There is of course no means of knowing whether a well will prove a profitable producer or a duster but by the exercise of a little prudence a prospective investor can reduce his chance of loss by steering clear of that class of promoters who are taking advantage of the prevailing excitement to float their stock issues. Dependable information should be secured as to the promotion plan, the character and reputation of the men behind it, the extent and location of the leases and other information. Even if all these [illegible] satisfactory the hazards of the business should not be assumed unless the buyers of stocks feel themselves able and willing to take a loss which Doctor Ashley is quite positive many investors will be obliged to do in view of the intensive development now in progress.

FACTS VERSUS CLAIMS AND PROMISES.

That the much boasted campaign to reduce the high cost of living is accomplishing nothing real and substantial is proven by the experience of buyers from day to day as well as being confirmed by statistics which cover the period elapsing since the upward trend began in 1914.

Every housewife knows that practically every article in the list of necessities has been gradually rising in price. Occasional recessions are so slight or prevail for so short a time that they do not serve to reduce the general level of prices. That these are fast approaching a doubling of the schedules which ruled immediately prior to the beginning of the war has been established by investigations made by the National Industrial Conference Board.

Between July 1914 and November, 1919, the average cost of living for wage earners increased 82.2 per cent. For the principal items in the family budget the increase since July, 1914, has been greatest in the cost of clothing, the gain in this item amounting to 135 per cent. Food has registered the next largest gain, or 92 per cent. Rent and other expenses incident to providing shelter has increased 38 per cent, while fuel, light and heat advanced 48 per cent. The sundry items which include all other day to day expenses of maintaining a home have shown a gain of 75 per cent.

In connection with the efforts that have been made to lower the cost of living it is significant to note that between November, 1918, and March, 1919, there was an average increase of 10.4 per cent, instead of a reduction. In March, 1919, there was a temporary drop in prices but it was followed by a still larger increase, the percentage of net gain between March and July, 1919 having been 13.5 per cent. Between July and November, 1919, a further increase of 5.8 per cent was recorded while the month of November added 1.3 per cent to the upward bulge.

In face of these facts, and the other and still more stubborn facts presented by the prevailing scale of prices, it is verging upon the ridiculous for Attorney General Palmer or any other official of the administration to assert that there has been a reduction in the cost of providing food, clothing, shelter or any other items in the family budget. It is also idle to assert that the price situation anywhere betrays signs as has been declared it does, of a downward trend.

Until people can detect by the lessened pull upon the family purse they will be inclined to place rather more reliance upon what they see and know than they will upon what is told or promised them about the cost of living.

SOME MORE "REDUCED COST OF LIVING" FACTS.

The Washington authorities who have made such extravagant claims for the progress made by the cost of living reduction "now in progress," will certainly not have the boldness to doubt the accuracy of the findings of one of their own agencies which has been assigned a certain part in the "ruthless raid on profiteers."

The bureau of statistics of the Department of Labor has for many months been engaged in collecting information as to the price of commodities in the markets of the country. Each month a statement is published giving the results of these investigations. In the statement for November it is shown that out of 50 cities investigated only two showed a reduction in food prices. The increased cost of living during the month in the other 48 cities ranged from five-tenths of one per cent in Washington to seven per cent in Mobile, Ala.

As compared with the average food expenditure for 1913, before the world war began the 50 cities named in the report increased from 70 per cent in Los Angeles to 104 per cent in Birmingham. The increase in Washington in November 1919, over November, 1913 was 100 per cent. Richmond, Detroit and Charleston increased 101 per cent, Memphis 102 per cent, Boston 89 per cent, Philadelphia 92 per cent, St Louis, 90 per cent, New York 95 per cent, Baltimore, 90 per cent, Chicago 94 per cent, New Orleans 90 per cent and San Francisco 77 per cent.

Reports received by the bureau from retail dealers in 50 cities show that the retail cost of 22 staple food articles increased two per cent in November as compared with October. Some of the November increases were: Eggs 13 per cent, onions and sugar 10 per cent, raisins nine per cent, butter six per cent, storage eggs and prunes four per cent, canned salmon, fresh milk and potatoes three per cent, rice and bananas two per cent, evaporated milk, oleomargerine, cheese, lard, bread, flour and macaroni one per cent, tea and coffee one-half of one per cent.

The average family expenditure for the 22 articles increased five per cent during the year from November 1918 to November 1919.

Articles which increased more than 100 per cent for the six year period were: Rice 102 per cent, bread 104 per cent, potatoes 105 per cent, cornmeal 113 per cent, flour 124 per cent, lard 129 per cent, sugar 131 per cent.

These figures comprise stern facts which discount rather heavily the idle promises and claims that a downward trend has set in.

A WARNING TO PATRONS OF "BOOTLEGGERS."

The steadily increasing list of victims throughout the country who have partaken of liquor composed largely of wood alcohol should be accepted as a most solemn warning by persons who may have presented to them opportunities to become patrons of illicit dealers. The latter being influenced by motives of gain and engaged in what they know to be unlawful are equally responsible with the makers for the fatal results which have followed the consumption of the stuff sold under the guise of genuine liquor.

Aware of the fact that purveyors of reputed liquors are willing to take any chances with the law, and have no scruples as to the quality of the product they dispense, persons solicited to become purchasers ought to see in the sad lessons from New England and elsewhere the extreme peril in yielding to the seductions of the bootlegger and other types of illicit dealers.

"The fear that a drink made one knows not how or of what, might push one across the border line of eternity," says the Pittsburg Gazette Times, "might be expected to cause even the most confirmed addict to pause. The 'bootlegger' works in the dark and his guarantee that his offerings do not conceal death is valueless. At best he is an outlaw and all who have dealings with him daily with fate. Those who have regard for their own welfare will profit from the doom that befell these Christmas revelers and shun the illicit liquor dealer and his wares."

THE PLATFORM BUILDERS.

The decision of the Republican National Committee to begin at once and six months in advance of the date of the convention at which a candidate for president will be nominated, to prepare the party platform, is a significant departure. Heretofore the preparation of a declaration of principles has usually been deferred until the actual assembling of delegates to the convention, or at least a comparatively short before. While documents of wide scope, great historic value and importance has thus been prepared, the conditions under which the next convention will assemble make it desirable that greater deliberation be exercised in framing the platform for the campaign of 1920.

For this work a sub-committee of the Republican National Committee has been selected with great care, its membership comprising both men and women whose capabilities and knowledge of public affairs qualify them to accurately state the issues to which the party will be committed in the most important campaign since the Civil War. The members of this committee will represent every section of the United States and will be in touch with public thought and sentiment upon all matters which are of vital concern to the people. The suggestions they will have to offer will have a weighty influence in the final drafting of the platform.

The committee of 50 such persons acting in conjunction with 12 members of the national committee will be able to give national issues very serious thought as well as to explicitly and clearly state the party's position upon them. There is, says the Greensburg Tribune, "to be no vote-catching isms in the suggestions offered. The purpose is to popularize the party's platform and to give all the people a voice in framing the party's declaration of principles and policies."

With a platform so constructed, and the magnificent record and history of the nation's greatest party to back it up, the campaign for 1920 will result in a victory of the polls which will be unsurpassed as an expression of the popular will in the choice of a president.

FIRE AT GARRETT

Loss Estimated at $50,000 Entailed When Three Stores Burn.

GARRET, Dec 29—Fire starting at last midnight completely destroyed the three-story store, office and residence building of the Enterprise Supply company and damaged the store of N B Silver, general merchandise, and a two-story frame building occupied by Claar's restaurant and apartments causing a loss estimated at from $45,000 to $50,000.

The flames were brought under control at 3 o'clock after firemen from Meyersdale had come to the aid of the local fighters, a special Baltimore & Ohio train being run for them.

The fire was discovered in the rear of the Enterprise Supply company building. This was a total loss. D E Miller, agent for the Baltimore & Ohio here, and family, who occupied the upper floor, escaped in their night clothing.

The restaurant building and the Silver store were about half destroyed.

The loss on the Enterprise building and business was estimated at $25,000, that on the Silver building at $15,000 and on the Claar, $8,000.

NEGRO'S FEET FROZEN

Members of Overseas Organization in War Ask Aid of the Police.

Harry Lee, colored, of Baltimore Md., who served in France with a labor battalion, applied to the police at city hall last Saturday for aid in securing hospital treatment for frosted feet. They were frozen Wednesday night while he was walking from Johnstown to Rockwood he said. Patrolman P M Rulli gave the man a dollar and called a taxi to have him taken to the Cottage State hospital.

Lee said he was brought with other workmen from Baltimore to the plant of the Cambria Steel company at Johnstown. He did not like the work he said and planned to leave. He was picked up by the police there and an officer relieved him of all his money about $18. Left without funds he started to walk to Rockwood. From that place he made his way to Connellsville by freight and slept last night at the police station. His feet were badly swollen from being frost bitten. He walked into police court room with his feet bandaged in burlap being unable to get his shoes on.

ALWAYS A GOOD BOY

Baltimore Mother Ready to Do Anything for Son Arrested for Theft.

"Please let me know about my boy and what I can do for him," pathetically wrote Mrs Mary Petty of 3135 O'Donnell street, Baltimore Md., to Chief of Police W B Bowers of this city relative to her son George Petty who was arrested here December 21 with Wallace Cuno, also of Baltimore on a charge of larceny from a Baltimore & Ohio car. "I am a widow and sickly but if I could be any good for my boy I would start out and walk to the end for him. He was always a good boy and never gave me any trouble. So please let me know."

Petty and Cuno were both held for the grand jury and committed to jail in Uniontown.

AN ODD XMAS GIFT

Little Miss Goebert Contracts Chicken Pox While on Visit to Johnstown.

While Mr and Mrs F G Goebert and little daughter Helga were visiting at the home of Mrs Goebert's parents Mr and Mrs Jacob Huebner at Johnstown over Christmas, Miss Helga was taken ill with chicken pox.

Mr Goebert returned last evening but Mrs Goebert will remain until their daughter has recovered.

Calendar Distribution.

The annual distribution of calendars [illegible] the banks and business firms

Where is Coke Going?

Cleveland Daily Iron Trade

The pig iron industry no sooner emerges from one difficult angle in the coke trade than it falls into another. Government restrictions upon production of beehive and by product fuel no sooner have been removed and blast furnace interests look hopefully to the day when adequate supplies will arrive, only to be confronted with an acute car shortage. Nor has price restriction aided the furnacemen for there is no prompt coke to be had it would seem at any price. This is true particularly of the Connellsville beehive producing region. The result is that a considerable number of merchant furnaces, some of them possessing their own beehive plants at Connellsville, are barely able to operate, in fact only at reduced blast. Worse, they cannot find ground for hope in an amelioration of conditions very soon.

The regions' operators did their very best to follow the government Fuel Administration's production restriction order. The figures for last week's output show a total of 191,605 tons a reduction of 71,210 tons or 27 per cent compared with the preceding week. In the nature of the case it was impossible in the short time allotted to make the oven reduction uniform but this likely would have followed longer imposition of the restrictive measures. This limitation of output having been lifted some operators now are asking that price regulations also be done away with. But furnace interests hope otherwise. Despite some daily rumors that this actually has happened, the price limitation still remains and some profess to believe that it will endure for still another month. Of course that depends upon a number of contingencies.

If the car situation in the region mends and the severe weather of the past week moderates it may be that coke production may soon reach normal. If it does not then there is no telling where the pig iron market may go to. The general price for No 2 foundry iron in most all producing districts in the north is $40 furnace. However at Buffalo there is apparent the feeling among the producers that a price of $38 to $39 is high enough for their product, and in the Cleveland district no iron has been sold as high as $40 although it is said if any were available for sale the price might reach that figure. The involved coke and coal situation is likely to have further effect upon the pig iron market for prompt and first quarter deliveries. This may be determined within the next week or 10 days. At this time however the tendency appears to incline upward as to price and downward as to production of metal.

High Wages And High Living

From Chicago Tribune

"Curfew Rings Up Record on City's Cash Registers." This heading introduces a story of Saturday's remarkable shopping scenes in Chicago, of which an incident of a young man and an ounce of perfume is worthy of elaboration.

"I want to buy some perfume," said the young man.

"This is very fine, $5 an ounce," the saleswoman replied and placed a tiny bottle on the counter.

"Got something better?" asked the young man.

"Here is some at $10 an ounce."

"'Taint expensive enough. Good night." And the young man moved away.

This being an age of science we admit that events have antecedents and being somewhat startled by the incident described above we seek its inception.

What manner of man is it who scorns perfume at $10 an ounce because "'taint expensive enough?" Upon the meager evidence of his "'taint," we assume he is a youth of no special attainments. As he was one in the greatest mid-December shopping crowd Chicago has ever known, we may assume that he sought the perfume as a Christmas gift to his sweetheart. It is reasonable to believe she is a girl of his own social stratum.

Why then did he scorn perfume at $10 an ounce? It was not because he disliked the scent. He didn't even try it. It was not because he disapproved of the brand. It was apparent that he knew nothing of the brands. It was simply as he rather ostentatiously asserted that it was not sufficiently expensive. The cost was to him the sole proof of quality, and he realized that the prospective recipient of the gift would judge by the same standard. He wished to show her that the best was none too good for the object of his attentions. And he had the money to pay for it.

At last we approach the point. High wages, high costs and high living meet again.

It is one more item of evidence in proof of the growing conviction that increases in wages alone will not solve today's labor and social difficulties. In this country they are leading too directly to extravagance and ostentation—superficial advantages developing no sound social effort on the part of wage earner to strengthen their foundation in American life. Our union classes are heterogeneous, torn from different customs and traditions in various parts of Europe and even in the second generation here still lacking a racial cohesion and a definite trend toward more substantial advantages of improved income.

If Attorney General Palmer persists long enough in advertising the date when prices will begin to come down he may eventually have the chance to say "I told you so."

Don't put your Christmas spirit away with the tree ornaments. Disperse it all through the coming year and you'll have more next Christmas than you have now. It is one of the things that grows bigger and better [illegible] used.

The Toledo pickpockets made a miscalculation when they picked upon Connellsville as a jay town. It proved to be a jail town for them.

General Pershing capitulated to the attack of the home sector and without danger of losing his rank or being haled before a court of inquiry unless it be of the medical officers to determine the effects of a fried dried apple pie barrage.

Secretary Daniels the Czar of the Navy would extinguish instead of distinguish all officers who won war honors except those in the family and his friends' family.

The gift the courtmartial at Amiens gave the German Steel Kings who systematically destroyed the iron and steel industries of eastern France and carted the loot to Germany will enable them to recall quite vividly the Christmas of 1919 while they are serving their little sentences of 10 years imprisonment 15 years exile and paying a fine of 10,000,000 francs.

President Wilson could have given the country no greater Christmas cheer than will result from his relinquishment of government control of the railroads.

Having given and received Christmas reminders you should be reminded today that your duty for the next 364 days is to give your country and community the very best services of which you are capable.

With the question of railroad control settled and the prospects becoming brighter for an early ratification of the Peace Treaty with Americanizing reservations, there are unmistakable signs that Christmas of 1919 is going to do more than any other agency in bringing the country back to its senses.

If you made it a real Merry Christmas for as many as you could there is no necessity for wishing you a Happy New Year. You will have it anyway and as your right.

Moved and seconded that a vote of thanks be tendered the weatherman for the part he played in making it a real old-fashioned Christmas.

The open mind on the return of the railroads may lead to the opening of the switch to let the Reservation Special out onto the main track.

There are too many promoters drilling holes in investors' pocketbooks as well as too many wells drilling holes in the McKeesport gas pool.

In having the Imperator group of German liners turned over to it Great Britain is able to keep a lap or two ahead of the other Allies in securing the lion's share of the spoils of war.

The order to revise the honor awards to naval officers is incomplete. It should have also provided for a revision in the personnel of the head of the department.

As the old time long range weather prophet would say, "About this time [illegible] may be expected." Yes more than expected. They will actually occur if we do not exercise every possible precaution to prevent them.

Writing the Bible by hand is almost as rare as acquiring knowledge of portions of it by rote.

Having an undertaker on their staff indicates that the Blind Death conspirators were prepared to get all the profits both coming and going that were to be made out of the business of murdering patrons by the wholesale.

Rev Dr Burgess has established a remarkable record in making and keeping a record of the remarkable growth of the Trinity Lutheran congregation which will remain a monument to both his industry and his leadership. Incidentally it will serve as a model for other churches the records of which are less accurate or complete.

How about a prescription of their own concoction as a fit punishment for the makers and dispensers of "Blind Death"?

With Samuel Gompers rushing to an attack of the plan by which the President's industrial conference proposes to adjust labor disputes the public is given further to understand that settlement of such matters is not what Boss Samuel wants. He is more interested in keeping things stirred up.

Judge Bonniwell has surprised no one by charging that America has been kept in the dark about the Irish question through English controlled censorship of the cables. We have even suspected the same thing about events at the Winter Capital while President Wilson and George Creel were chief censors of our own means of communication.

An Appreciation.

Harrisburg Pa
Dec 26 1919

Mr John L Gans
Managing Editor
The Courier
Connellsville Pa

My Dear Mr Gans —

As an active newspaper editor and publisher I want to convey to you my appreciation of the splendid co-operation which we have had from you in the Red Cross Christmas Seal campaign for the financing of the fight against tuberculosis in Pennsylvania. Had it not been for the generous and consistent support of the newspapers we should have been unable to secure the support of the people in this great effort.

As a fellow newspaper man I realize perhaps better than others how carefully space must be conserved nowadays and it is because of this fact that I appreciate all the more the fine spirit which has been shown by my fellow editors and publishers.

Again thanking you most sincerely

Cordially yours
F J STACKPOLE
State Seal Chairman

Should Be More Definite.

Pittsburg Dispatch

Attorney General Palmer is sure he can bring prices down. If he would only say down when a reception committee might be appointed to meet them.

To Talk Over Old Glories.

Grand Rapids Press

We don't know what Doctor Garfield will do now but [illegible] he and Colonel House will form an alumni association.

An Every Town Question.

Johnstown Democrat

Why is it that when the price of eggs and butter comes down it is always in some other town?

Is Always a Blunderer.

Wall Street Journal

Will somebody offer an instance of government price fixing which has not done more harm than good?

Knotting Instead of Knitting.

Waynesburg Democrat Messenger

A lot of girls who used to knit socks for the soldiers are now darning them for ex-soldiers.

Who Remembers.

The old fashioned father that declared his daughter's brains were all in her head?

Looking Backward

News of the Past Condensed from the Files of The Courier

DECEMBER 27, 1889

Detailed report of the Connellsville coke trade for the week ending December 21 shows a total of 14,271 ovens in the region of which 13,801 are in blast and 470 idle showing an estimated production of 140,115 tons.

Christmas of 1889 is memorable on account of the unseasonable weather. The day is bright and clear and warm as one in May.

Marriage licenses are issued in Uniontown as follows: Harry Collins of Scottdale and Jennie Means of Bullskin township; Ulysses Jennings and Mary Ann Henry, both of Wheeler; David Lint and Dora Culler, both of Perry township; William O'Bryon of Connellsville and Levina Goehring of Confluence; Daniel Ribes and Rebecca Taylor, both of Dunbar township; Timothy Higgins and Miss Shively, both of Connellsville; William C. Brooks and Catherine J. Murphy, both of Bullskin township; Archibald Miller of Scottdale and Emma Bennett, Upper Tyrone township; Daniel Riley, Perryopolis and Mrs. Florence L. Kinney, Perry township; William White and Jane Frey, both of Trotter; George W. Childs, Mount Braddock and Caroline Furney, Uniontown.

John Kennedy of Morrell falls into Willey's cut on the [illegible] short line and fractures his leg.

Students at various schools and colleges home for the holiday vacation are Miss Fannie White from Chambersburg; Miss Louise Johnston from Hollidaysburg; Miss Lizzie Wood, from Waynesburg; John Calhoun, Ed and H. M. Dowell from Princeton; Wilson Johnston, Yale; G. and M. J. Wilson Johnston, Yale; G. and M. J. Crory and James L. Kurtz from Bethany.

Michael Tahnisky is killed at Davidson mine.

Luzton Frantz, John O'Donnell and George Webster, three of six prisoners escaping from the county jail in Uniontown are recaptured.

Farrington B. Colvin, 81 years old, dies in Franklin township.

Major William A. West, a veteran of the Civil War who was born in 1816 dies in Uniontown.

J. W. Showalter of Smithfield enjoys the distinction of being the oldest teacher in Fayette county. He began teaching in 1840 and has taught in Fayette county with a single exception for 49 consecutive years.

DECEMBER 29, 1899

Detailed report of the Connellsville coke trade for the week ending December 23 shows a total of 19,708 ovens in the region of which 18,868 are in blast and 841 idle with an estimated production of [illegible].

Twenty men are killed by an explosion in the new Brazneel mine of the Stockdale Coal company near Brownsville. Most of the men are foreigners.

In a head on collision of freight trains at Hunker on the Southwest branch of the Pennsylvania railroad Engineer John Hough of Scottdale and Fireman Clarence Cover of the same place are injured.

Marriage licenses are issued in Uniontown as follows: Isaac Allison and Malinda Anderson, both of Star Junction; Noah M. Anderson of Star Junction and Effie Gillen of Grindstone; William H. Brown of Elm Grove and Cornelia Booher of Leisenring; [illegible] and Roadway and Sarah Wright, both of Dawson; Frank Boring and Minnie Cramer, both of Vanderbilt; Thaddeus Long of Scottdale and Katie Boyd of Hawkeye; William E. Mitchell of Hammondsville and Bertha Hemminger of Wooddale; William John [illegible] and Lucy Mountain, both of Normalville; Samuel P. Leech and Dora Trovance, both of Mount Braddock; Jasper T. King of Menallen township and Iona Pearl Ewing of Smithfield; Judson S. Dick and Lila N. Warner, both of Summit mines; Henry Crosby and Mary Purman, both of Dunbar; Charles Childs and Sarah Robinson, both of Ferguson; James Timmer of Lemontown and Ida Lint of Jackson mines.

Rev. L. A. Carroll, assistant pastor of the Immaculate Conception church, receives a Christmas gift in the nature of appointment to the pastorate of the Catholic church at Smithton.

Six hundred persons are treated by Mr. and Mrs. Rockwell Marietta in their annual Christmas contribution to the poor.

Milton Shetts is convicted of murder in the first degree for killing August Glesner at Somerset.

The body of William Benson is found lying along the road near Haydentown. Foul play is suspected.

Judson Wable, 19 years old, of Ohiopyle accidentally shoots himself in the left shoulder with a shot gun. The physician says he will recover.

DECEMBER 31, 1909

Detailed report of the Connellsville coke trade for the week ending December 18 shows a total of [illegible] ovens in the region of which [illegible] are in blast and [illegible] idle with an estimated production of [illegible] tons.

Prevailing prices for turkeys are [illegible] cents live and [illegible] dressed. As high as [illegible] cents a pound is being charged for dressed chicken.

Thomas Fleming, 45 years old, is found dead in bed at his home in Fairview avenue.

William Clark Magee, 64 years old, for many years prominent in the coke industry, dies at his home in Pittsburg.

John W. Hasset, 76 years old, dies at Scottdale.

Mrs. Katharine Whaler, [illegible] years old, formerly of Connellsville, dies at Glenwood.

Mrs. Mattie Belton, widow of Prof. John B. Belton, dies at Mill Run at the age of 87.

Mrs. Mary M. Mullen, [illegible] years old, dies at her home in [illegible] avenue.

The proposed annexation of South Connellsville is boosted by the chamber of commerce.

Palmer's Generalship.

St. Louis Times

Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer told a Chicago audience to go after that small per cent of gougers and hang them higher than Haman. The method [illegible] for going after the [illegible] is the naming of a fair price committee whose duty it would be to announce the prices at which goods should sell. This is Mr. Palmer's much heralded plan for bringing prices down 40 per cent. Where? In the five per cent or the ninety-five per cent [illegible] according to the Attorney General, are having too much [illegible] Or [illegible] the injustice [illegible] per cent of the [illegible] Mr. Palmer [illegible] of over [illegible]?

[illegible] of the Attorney General's [illegible] recommendations appear [illegible] inadequate. His actual price reductions [illegible] 40 per cent [illegible] anywhere. His [illegible] a list of recommended prices [illegible] per cent lower than the prevailing retail stores. The [illegible] which in reality are [illegible] Mr. Palmer's plans [illegible]. The fact that [illegible] not inspire the [illegible] confidence in the Attorney General's [illegible] generalship.

Many People Anxious to Hunt It.

Toledo Blade

[illegible] but that fact doesn't halt the [illegible]

CHRISTMAS BUSINESS BIG; MAIL RUSH IS TREMENDOUS

Parcel Post Packages 50 Per Cent Greater Than Ever Before, Postmaster Says.

For several years it has been the customary thing for the Connellsville merchant to exclaim the morning after Christmas "Bigger than last year" "Better than ever before." They said the same thing today in speaking of the volume of holiday business.

The parcel post business of the post office is accepted as good criterion by which to judge the sales in many lines of business because thousands of gift articles find their way to relatives and friends through the mails. The business of the post office was larger by 50 per cent Postmaster W D McGinnis estimated today than anything before experienced here.

The rush was handled with less trouble also the postmaster said. This was due in large measure he indicated to adoption of the early shopping slogan. Gifts went through steadily for days before Christmas. Further it was found that more care was exercised in tying packages. A very small number gave trouble at the office.

High school boys were called into the mail service for the holiday period, eight being used. High school boys were selected for this work for the reason it was thought they would know the city better. Parcel post delivery was in charge of A E Dumbald, with Donald Kurtz and Raymond Addis assisting him. Parcel post stations were established in various parts of the city to expedite handling this class of mail. Students living in that part of the city were assigned to the stations. South Side and West Side received the best Christmas service they have ever had Mr McGinnis said due largely to the establishment of parcels stations there. Wilson McClaren and Robert Carpenter were in charge of the South Side station and Fire Chief W E DeBolt and two sons of the West Side.

Every bit of Christmas mail coming in on time was delivered by noon Christmas and carriers were enabled to go home for the day at the dinner hour. The afternoon and today brought a flood of belated packages sent by persons who had not looked after this before or found they had received gifts from persons not on their mailing lists.

Such a flood of postcards and sealed Christmas greetings never went through the office, it was said.

Last year mail shipments were heavy and handling them was difficult because of the inability to secure help. This year there was no trouble along that line and everything went along smoothly.

Business was good for all dealers. Meat men found themselves sold out of turkeys.

Of Christmas trees there never was such a surplus. Hundreds of them remain in the streets and on vacant lots today. Almost any size of tree was procurable Wednesday night for a quarter.

XMAS BOX STOLEN

Salvation Army Collection for Poor Taken From Drug Store.

Some one could not resist the temptation to steal one of the Christmas collection boxes of the Salvation Army at a local drug store. When Envoy Plews went around to get the box Wednesday it was gone. It contained several dollars it is estimated.

About 125 persons were provided with Christmas dinners by the army. Envoy Plews issued the following statement of thanks:

"The Salvation Army desires to thank the people of Connellsville for their help in filling the Christmas baskets for the poor and also the West Penn male quartet who helped us wonderfully to provide Christmas dinners for the needy of our city. Their offering to us was $37.50. We also give special thanks to Paul Wagoner for his services with the automobile in conveying the quartet on its rounds. The following are the names of the quartet: James Charlesworth, R R Roberts, William Thomas, William Griffiths."

On New Year's eve at 7 o'clock an entertainment will be held in the army hall for the poor children of the city. A program will be rendered and each child will be presented with a gift.

WOMEN TO RESCUE

Mrs. Halstead One of Defenders of the Monroe Doctrine.

During a recent voyage of the Mauretania from England to America, a titled Englishman made a few remarks at an evening party, in the course of which he implied that the United States would abandon the Monroe Doctrine or if not that, take on a new conception of its functions and limitations.

After he had resumed his seat and the slight applause had subsided two loyal American women, Mrs Thomas J Preston, formerly Mrs Grover Cleveland and Mrs. Albert Halstead, wife of the American relief commissioner in Vienna and sister-in-law of Mrs Jean Halstead Davidson of Connellsville, rushed to the defense of the Monroe Doctrine and vivaciously but effectively informed the Englishman that he was laboring under a delusion if he thought he was approaching an America which had forsaken Monroeism in temper or in spirit, or had ever thought of doing so.

The nobleman, who was a thorough-going British gentleman took his setting right in good part, according to other passengers.

BOY HE WHIPPED DEAD; PRINCIPAL GIVES HIMSELF UP

Braden Hurst Hayes, Back From Honeymoon, Faces Manslaughter Charge.

On his return from his honeymoon last Saturday, Braden Hurst Hayes of Scottdale, principal of the Herbert school in Redstone township surrendered himself to Coroner S H Baum as guilty of involuntary manslaughter in connection with the death of Thomas Domer, an 11-year old pupil of the school who is alleged to have died as a result of a whipping Hayes administered on the day before school closed for the Christmas holidays. He was released on $3,000 bail to await the result of the coroner's inquest.

The Domer boy was a slender chap and was so studiously inclined as to be known as "bookworm." The punishment inflicted was not for an infraction in school but for talking during a musical on Wednesday. Principal Hayes said he turned the boy over his knee and administered a paddling which was not at all severe. When he returned home that night the boy complained of pains but refused to tell his parents what had happened. He died Tuesday night. Meningitis was given as the cause.

Coroner Baum said the injuries consisted of contusions of the head and bruises of the arms, legs and chest. A rigid investigation will be made, the coroner indicated.

Hayes and Miss Gertrude Hamilton of Coraopolis were married last Saturday night and left on a honeymoon trip immediately afterward. On their return, Hayes learned of the Domer boy's death and immediately gave himself up to the authorities. He is a veteran of the war, having been made principal of the Herbert school not long after his return from service in the Army, last February.

MANY PAPERS QUIT

Scarcity of Newsprint and Rising Costs Force Them Out.

The scarcity of newsprint paper and general all-around rising costs are causing suspensions or consolidations of newspapers in all parts of the country. Among them are the following:

The White Plains, N Y Daily Reporter and Daily Argus have consolidated.

The Stockton, Ill, News has been discontinued.

The Hartford, Conn Globe could not go on due to scarcity of print paper and the high cost of other elements of production, and has been absorbed by the Hartford Courant.

The Ithaca Journal and the Ithaca News have been consolidated as an economy movement.

The Waukegan, Ill Gazette has been absorbed by the Daily Sun. Advertising rates have been raised and selling price increased to 3 cents a copy. This consolidation effects a saving of 25 per cent in white paper.

The St Louis, Mo Republican, founded in 1808 suspended publication on December 4. All its property was sold to the Globe Democrat of the same city.

TO FORM MEN'S CHORUS

Secretary Underwood of Y. M. C. A. Issues Call For January 12.

Formation of a men's chorus is planned by Secretary W F Underwood of the Y M C A. who has issued a call for a meeting of all who wish to join such an organization to meet at the Y M C A auditorium on the evening of Monday, January 12, at which time it is hoped to get it under way.

E A Haviland has agreed to direct the chorus and the Y M C A will provide the music. The aim is to have the chorus sing in the churches say once each month, and on special occasions. Service would be free. Everything connected with the plan is to be free.

Advertise in The Weekly Courier

MANY ARE MADE HAPPY CHRISTMAS BY STATE TREASURER KEPHART

Genial Custodian of Keystone Funds Sends Candy to Aged Women and Telephone Girls of City.

Some 200 persons here and at the state capitol at Harrisburg were made happy Christmas by the receipt of boxes of fine candy from State Treasurer H M Kephart of this city. Among them were many of the aged women of Connellsville to whom messengers carried the gifts with the season's greetings from Mr Kephart.

Others locally who were remembered by the genial state treasurer were the operators at the Bell and Tri-State telephone exchanges each of whom received a box.

Those at Harrisburg remembered by Mr Kephart with gifts were the girls of his offices and the capitol telephone operators, numbering about a dozen. None of the recipients was more pleased than was Mr Kephart in the giving.

CAPS EXPLODE

Girl Loses Four Digits on Her Right Hand.

Dynamite caps found in an old trunk, exploding blew off three fingers and the thumb from the right hand of Miss Frances Tressler 17 of near Scottdale.

While housecleaning the girl came across the caps and several of them fell to the floor. As she stooped to pick them up one exploded, she states.

After being given first aid she was immediately taken to the Mount Pleasant hospital where prompt attention was given her. Owing to the nature of the wounds it was necessary for each of the injured digits to be entirely removed.

The Tressler family consists of eight children at home, of whom Frances is the oldest. The father is employed in the hot mills at the Scottdale plant of the American Sheet & Tin Plate company.

CHILDREN MADE HAPPY

Candy and Toys Given to Several Hundred Christmas by Elks.

Several hundred children received gifts of candy and scooters from Connellsville Lodge No 503, B P O E Christmas morning. The children were lined up in front of the building where by Thomas Ryan, impersonating Santa Claus and several members of the lodge made the little folks happy.

Assisting Santa were Abe I Daniels, R E Shaw, J M Doyle, J W Howard, M J Welsh, Ira Moon, J A. Welshon, Harry Van Gorder, Ralph Morton, Frank Robinson, Salvatore Desmone, T J Reynolds and Henry D Guynn.

NO MORE FREE SERUM

For Hog Cholera; Distribution Has Become Too Expensive.

HARRISBURG, Dec 26—Pennsylvania will abandon its free distribution of serum for hog cholera owing to the big increase in the number of swine, but retain control of its sale according to a general order issued by the bureau of animal industry of the Department of Agriculture.

Several years ago the state began the manufacture of the serum as a means to check hog cholera but at the outbreak of the war steps were taken to increase the number of hogs along with other livestock and the distribution has become too expensive.

Subscribe now for The Weekly Courier

RELEASE HIS GIFT

E. C. Bunch Out of Jail Under Provision of "Two-Term" Law.

E C Bunch of Alabama and Uniontown, Pa., received an interesting Christmas present on Wednesday in the shape of a release from prison on a writ of habeas corpus under what is known as "the two-term law" which prohibits incarceration of any person without trial during more than two terms of criminal court.

Bunch had been in jail for more than a year but for some reason his case was not acted upon by the successive grand juries that assembled during criminal court terms. He was charged by Mary Ondish his housekeeper with adultery.

This was the first time a prisoner's release had been secured under this law.

Married at Cumberland.

Licenses were granted at Cumberland, Md Wednesday to the following: Henry E Theakston, Brownsville and Virginia E Grimes, Uniontown; George D Klonk, Masontown and Anna F Migrok, Alverton; James Briercheck and Grace H Long, Mount Pleasant; Lester Holliday and Clara A Gramlee, Scottdale; John D Baroni and Mary P Irish, Lisle; Lloyd Austin Keffer, Pread, and Elma Beal, Mount Pleasant and Eugene Brashear and Ella Susan Kail, both of Uniontown.

WHAT DO YOU WANT IN 1920?

What's the dearest wish of your heart?

A business or a home of your own—a car—a better education?

Whatever it is make up your mind right now to go after it with every ounce of energy and will power you possess.

Work and save and the thing you want most will be yours.

Liberal Interest on Savings

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

129 W. Crawford Ave., Connellsville

"The Bank That Does Things for You"

RESOLVE TO MAKE 1920 A PROSPEROUS YEAR

The growth of your business is in large measure what you determine to make it. Resolve to make 1920 a very prosperous year. You decide wisely in making the Union National Bank your depositary—you'll find our service helpful.

THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF CONNELLSVILLE, PA. (WESTSIDE)

UNION NATIONAL BANK
Connellsville, Pa.

December Adjourned Term Trial List for 1919

FIRST WEEK, MONDAY, JANUARY 5, 1920.

No.	No Term Year Plaintiff's Attorney	Plaintiff	Defendant	Defendant's Attorney	Action
1	418 Mar 191_—Sturgis & Morrow	John S Stewart Exr	David Stewart et all	Hagan	Judg't Opened
	119 Sept 1917—B G, McD	Nellie Lenchnor	Martin Lech	McD & Cray	Capias
3	761 Sept 1916—Sturgis & Morrow	Johnson Fuel Co	W J Rainey's Exers &c	J G Carroll	Ejectment
4	94 Sept 1918—Cottom & Cottom	S P Ramella	Albert Blanca etc	S H & M	Assumpsit
5	37 Mar 1919—Hamil, Jones	Garrett Natl Bk Oakland Md	Gilbert H Rifle et al	Patterson	Assumpsit
6	384 Dec 1918—Laponsky	S C Gins et al	Rudolph Adreoni	Duggan	Appeal
7	230 Sept 1918—S H & M	Rechard D Laird	P F Connell	Goodstein Davidson	Assumpsit
8	463 June 1918—Hertzog	Ann Elizabeth Long	J S Douglas Admr et al	Smith Spurgeon	Assumpsit
9	74 June 1918—Hertzog	Maggie Strickler	A J Cooper's Exrs	Spurgeon	Assumpsit
10	131 Sept 1918—Patterson	Matthew Storey	Hettie Newcomer Storey	Cottom & Cottom	Divorce
11	321 Dec 1915—May R L Smith	J H Rush	L W Fogg et al	Lee Smith	Assumpsit
12	125 Mar 1919—A E Jones	Michael David	Joseph K Bush et al	S H M	Assumpsit
13	116 Mar 1919—Morgan	Lizzie P Pettibone	Joseph Moore's Exrs	Lee Smith	Assumpsit
14	12 Mar 1919—Cray & J Baer	Ellen B Brady	Burdette & Saylor	S H & M	Trespass
15	382 Dec 1918—Duggan	George W Mitchell	William Barton	R W Dawson	Appeal
16	414 Dec 1918—Patterson	Andy Speshek	Taylor Coal & Coke Co	McD & C	Appeal
17	215 Mar 1919—Goldsmith	Bessie Yaiger	Rebecca Wright	C W Push	Trespass
18	196 Mar 1919—Brown	George G Rideonur	D R Sechler	Brownfield-Goodstein	Replevin
19	397 Dec 1918—R M Carroll	H Cohen	Wm Bush	Sangston	Appeal
20	239 Mar 1919—Duggan	George W Mitchell	William Barton et al	R W Dawson	Trespass
21	419 Sept 1918—Goldsmith	Watkins Coal Co	C'ville—Indian Creek Coal Co	S H & M	Assumpsit
22	348 Dec 1918—McD & Cray	Snowdon Coke Co	Michael Kohoot	Cottom & Cottom	Ejectment
23	29 Mar 1919—A E Jones	Henry Jones et al &c	Bokunich Bros	Brownfield Goodstein	Trespass
24	124 Mar 1919—A E Jones	J Paul Zanes	West Penn Railways Co	Brownfield	Trespass
25	119 June 1918—Playford & Phillips	Standard Accident Ins Co	Connellsville Iron Works	Duggan	Assumpsit
26	207 June 1918—Jones	E Mahmod et al	Germania Fire Ins Co	Crow & Shelby	Assumpsit
27	239 Mar 1919—Duggan	Bruno Cupiraggi	North River Ins Co	Hudson	Assumpsit
28	8 June 1919—Laponsky	Broadway Cloak & Suit Co	F M Carey	Jones	Assumpsit
29	315 Mar 1918—Brnu G	Penn Office Supply C	Dalton Adding Machine Co	Jones	Foreign Att.
30	63 June 1919 Goldsmith	Yough Plumbing Co	James M Doyle et al	Patterson	Assumpsit
31	108 Mar 1919—Bane	Los Millsboro Sand Co	James & Strawn	S H & M	Assumpsit
32	421 Mar 1919—Ray Moffitt	George H Taylor	James Bagley	Cottom & Cotton	Assumpsit
33	417 Mar 1919—Dumbauld	A J Colborn	C D Peterson	S H & M	Trespass
34	111 June 1919—John	Ladone & Ladone	Masontown National Bank	U R McK & W	Assumpsit
35	389 Dec 1917—Duggan	John Nunnini	Colonial Mine Co et al	A L Jones	Foreign Att.

SECOND WEEK, MONDAY, JANUARY 12, 1920.

No.	No Term Year Plaintiff's Attorney	Plaintiff	Defendant	Defendant's Attorney	Action
1	75 June 1919—A F Jones	Saxon Motor Car Corp	Keystone Auto Co	Playford & Phillips	Assumpsit
2	97 Mar 1919—Patterson	Ed Lightfoot	Uniontown Furniture Co	C W Baer	Appeal
3	927 Mar 1919—H A Cottom	Peter Paskekavlez	Anna Stoff	J W Dawson	Appeal
4	136 June 1919—Playford & Phillips	Link Belt Co	Frederick Opperman	S J Goldsmith	Assumpsit
5	358 Mar 1919—Playford & Phillips	Pennsylvania Railroad	Connellsville Iron Works	Duggan	Assumpsit
6	926 Mar 1919—Brown E D	James W Houston Co	Lucia Cipoletti	Patterson	Appeal
	419 Mar 1919—Morgan	George I Bisel Co	George Patterson	Jaytson	Appeal
8	162 June 1919—R M Carroll	I S McIlinge	W W Luce	Brfd G & McD	Assumpsit
9	282 June 1919—Goldsmith	Mary Dviwa	Michael Komenda	Byrne & Byrne	Trespass
10	230 June 1919—Playford & Phillips	Link Belt C	A C Stickle	Goldsmith	Assumpsit
11	235 Mar 1919—A J Jones	I M Newcomer	Hettie Storey et al	Cottom & Cottom	Appeal
12	272 June 1919—F D Brown	J J Edwards	Springer Auto Co	Dumbauld	Assumpsit
13	329 June 1919—Silverman Miller	H Newberg	H M George et al	R W Dawson	Assumpsit
14	367 Mar 1916—Jeffries	Alonzo Childs	Republic Iron & Steel Co	Sturgis & Morrow	Trespass
15	332 June 1919—Sturgis & Morrow	George S Miller	I J Adams	S H & M	Assumpsit
16	234 Dec 1919—Chorpenning	Bullskin Twp Etc	J R Risnerberger et al	Byrne & Byrne	Judg't Opened
17	284 Dec 1914—Chorpenning	Bullskin Twp Etc	I R Risherberger et al	Byrne & Byrne	Judg't Opened
18	404 Mar 1919—Dumbauld Henderson	R B Sease	Walter Kern	Goldsmith	Appeal
19	797 June 1919—Cottom & Cottom	London Guar & Accident Co	James H Hoover	U R McK & W	Assumpsit
20	135 June 1919—Duggan	Benj A Norton's Admrx et al	Pittsburg & Lake Erie R R Co	Sturgis & Morrow	Trespass
21	442 Mar 1918—W A Miller	King Bros	William Johnson	Sangston	Appeal
22	231 June 1919—Duggan	Thomas C Phalin	Phillip Oslander	McKean & Fay	Trespass
23	46 Mar 1919—Duggan	Samuel Abdoo	Union Supply Co		Trespass
24	111 Dec 1918—Duggan	Stanley Baron	Nicholson Township	S H & M	Trespass
25	286 Sept 1918—Duggan	Mike Skulex	Matt Latcham		Capias
26	340 Mar 1919—Goldsmith	Lasquino Luni	Republic Taxi Co		[illegible]
27	341 Mar 1919—Goldsmith	Giovanni Mattigo	Republic Taxi Co		Trespass
28	408 June 1919—C B Phil S H & M	B Green	Samuel Halpert	U R McK & W	Assumpsit
29	168 June 1919—Charles B Baer	Jacob Bryner	David Hallbrook et al	Patterson	Replevin
30	110 June 1919—Chad L John	Jacob Bros	C W Johnson et al etc	Sturgis & Morrow	Assumpsit
31	904 June 1919—Brfd G & McD	Jennie Ronco	Leo Costello	U R McK & W	Capias
32	517 June 1919—Brfd G & McD	Vladislaw Mike	Leon Koczewski	Patterson	[illegible]
33	546 June 1919—McD & Cray	J Donnelly & Sons	George S Miller	Goldsmith	Assumpsit
34	415 Mar 1919—Jones Newcome	Eliza Green	Robert Wilkinson Sr	Patterson	Capias
35	339 Mar 1919—Goldsmith	Cufrino Martignano	Republic Taxi Co		Trespass

THIRD WEEK, MONDAY, JANUARY 19, 1920.

No.	No Term Year Plaintiff's Attorney	Plaintiff	Defendant	Defendant's Attorney	Action
1	371 June 1919—Chas W Baer	Olive Welsh	Pennsylvania R R Co	Playford & Phillips	Trespass
2	442 June 1919—Goldsmith & Gold	Judith Prybult	Susie Lelak	U P McK & W	[illegible]
3	252 Mar 1918—W A Miller	W M Hanley	Coal Center Ferry Co	Jeffries	Trespass
4	1 June 1919—A E Jones	Agnes Kulof Sr et al etc	West Penn Railway Co	Brownfield	Trespass
5	465 June 1918—Duggan	Margaret J Delmore	L H Frasher Gdn	Frasher	Appeal
6	15 Sept 1919—U R McK & W Ray	Ezekiel M Snyder etc	Morris McKesson	S H & M	Trespass
7	103 Sept 1919—S H & M	Claude D Anderson	W M Thompson et al	Fred C Irvin	Appeal
8	120 Sept 1919—Patterson	Emma Lightfoot	Uniontown Furniture Co	Chas W Baer	Trespass
9	84 Mar 1918—Playford & Phillips	Jersey Shore Trust Co	Domenick Panzera	S H & M	Assumpsit
10	33 Dec 1918—Younkin	Jersey Shore Trust Co	A Nobel	Jones	Assumpsit
11	369 Dec 1918—Leonard	Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co	J H Snell	Sangston	Appeal
12	113 Sept 1919—Patterson	A R Phillips	Smart Bros	Henderson	Trespass
13	51 Sept 1919—S H & M	Central Bank of Dunbar	Chas W Johnson Terre Ten	Sturgis & Morrow	Sci Fa Mort.
14	71 Sept 1917—B D Patterson	Rosie Z Murphy	S J Masten	John	[illegible]
15	136 Sept 1919—Nesbit B & B	Arthur Byrne	Michael Cismondi	Shiner Duggan	Trespass
16	11 Sept 1919—Patterson	Rothrock Store Inc	Morris Kreil	May	Assumpsit
17	530 June 1919—Lardin Dumbauld	N J Miller & Bro	Back Creek Lumber Co	Henderson	Assumpsit
18	549 June 1919—Carr & Carr	Commercial Jewelry Co	I C Nader & Co	Patterson	Appeal
19	558 June 1919—Brfd G & McD	Donald I Beamer	J Q Adams	Patterson	Appeal
20	562 June 1919—Laponsky	Princess Mfg Co	I C Nader	Patterson	Appeal
21	561 June 1919—Leonard	Imperial Art Works	I C Nader & Co	Patterson	Appeal
22	566 June 1919—Brfd G & McD	Donald P Beamer	Adams & Woodward	Patterson	Appeal
23	747 June 1919—Patterson	John Kish et al	Jony Williams	Chas W Baer	Trespass
24	79 Sept 1919—Goldsmith & Goldsmith	Elmer Hall	Emmett Gibbons	Duggan	Capias
25	74 Sept 1919—Soisson McD & C	Joseph Soisson Firebrick Co	Donald McNeil Co	Crow & Shelby	Trespass
26	73 Sept 1919—Soisson McD & C	Joseph Soisson Firebrick Co	Donald McNeil Co	Crow & Shelby	Assumpsit
27	291 Dec 1919—McD & Cray	Smith Webster Co	Simon John Bros	B G & McD	Assumpsit
28	June 1919—McDonald & Cray	Florence Stewart	West Penn Power Co	Brownfield	Trespass
29	453 June 1919—A E Jones	Horace Estles	East Connellsville Coke Co	Soisson McD & Cray	Assumpsit
30	468 June 1919—A E Jones	Horace Eslick et al	East Connellsville Coke Co	Soisson McD & Cray	Assumpsit
31	131 Sept 1919—Goldsmith & Goldsmith	Joseph L Stader	Mrs Della O'Hara	Duggan	Assumpsit
32	181 Sept 1919—H U R McK & W	Benjamin L Hunt et al	Isaac Hunt	Smith Henderson	Ejectment
33	222 Sept 1919—Patterson	Andy Pitko	The Order of Liberty	Adams Roper	Assumpsit
34	521 June 1919—Patterson	Robert Miller	Springer Auto Co	Morgan	Appeal
35	529 June 1919—Parshall Dumbauld	Joseph H Humbertson	Althy M Craig et al	Chad L John	Assumpsit

FOURTH WEEK, MONDAY, JANUARY 26, 1920.

No.	No Term Year Plaintiff's Attorney	Plaintiff	Defendant	Defendant's Attorney	Action
1	292 Dec 1919—McD & Cray	Smith Webster Co	Simon John Bros	B G & McD	Assumpsit
2	500 Mar 1917—Renner	Peters Packing Co	Morris Kreil	May	Appeal
3	137 Sept 1919—Goldsmith & Gol	Joseph L Stader	Michael Hurley's Trustees	S H & M	Assumpsit
4	333 Sept 1919—A E Jones	Baltimore Bargain House	B J Reese	L D Brown	Assumpsit
5	561 June 1919—Patterson	Mat Ida Genovese etc	West Penn Fruit Market		Appeal
6	168 Sept 1919—Morris Goodstein	Paul DeWitt	John R Anderson	McDonald & Cray	Appeal
7	109 Sept 1919—F D Brown	Gallatin Auto Supply Co	Union Storage Battery Co	MacQuarrie	Appeal
8	79 June 1919—Goldsmith	Louis Piazoli	Antonio Spinelli et al	May	Sci Fa Mech L
9	June 1919—Younkin	S D Sipe	R & Coal Co	Reimer	Assumpsit
10	285 Sept 1919—Silverman Miller	Angelo Perrello	Ivan Dull	Reimer	Trespass
11	490 June 1919—E D Brown	Milly D Sackett	Township of Springhill		Trespass
12	342 Sept 1919—Duggan	George Kosho	Mik Strik	Byrne & Byrne	Trespass
13	114 Sept 1919—Goldsmith J J B	Harry Sacks	Nannie J Reid	S H & M May	Ejectment
14	568 June 1919—Chad L John	J T Sepler	Keystone Auto Co	Playford & Phillips	Appeal
15	439 Sept 1919—May	William Chetlem	Alex Climm	Brfd G & McD	Trespass
16	429 June 1917—U R McK & W	James Joy et al etc	Rocco Bartolomeo	Chamberlin	Capias
17	430 June 1917—U R McK & W	James Joy et al etc	Steve Romeo	Chamberlin	Trespass
18	385 Sept 1919—Goldsmith & Goldsmith	Feodor Kachat	Salvatore Leonie	Kay	Capias
19	136 Sept 1919—Crow Shelby Tau	C M Morris	G S Miller	Goldsmith	Assumpsit
20	316 June 1919—Brfd G & McD	John Missus	Charles Kinu et al	Henderson Baer Tabor	Ejectment
21	190 Sept 1919—C W Baer	Paul Burge	William H Flenberg	McDonald & Cray	Assumpsit
22	440 Sept 1919—May	Iron City State Bank	Corrado & Pilla	Goldsmith	Assumpsit
23	481 Sept 1919—Laponsky	John Figus	American Railway Co	Playford & Phillips	Assumpsit
24	513 Sept 1919—S H & M	H G Henderson	George S Miller	Goldsmith	Assumpsit
25	1 Dec 1919—Goldsmith & Goldsmith	Abe I Daniels	M W Place	J B Adams	Assumpsit
26	549 Sept 1919—Duggan	Millsboro Coal & Coke Co	A M Winnett	U R McK & W	Assumpsit
27	687 Sept 1919—Sturgis & Morrow	Perry Butler et al	C'ville Mach & Car Supply Co	U R McK & W	Trespass
28	17 Dec 1919—U R McK & W	Winona Coal Co	Central Fuel Co	S H & M	Assumpsit
29	522 Sept 1919—Brfd G & McD	Long Sutton	Andrew Huey	Jeffries	Replevin
30	501 Sept 1919—Patterson	Blanch Brown	Springer Auto Co	Morgan	Assumpsit
31	338 Dec 1916—Brfd G & McD	Leola Litton	Republic Iron & Steel Co	Sturgis & Morrow	Trespass
32	644 Sept 1919—Brfd G & McD	Gazie Bonar	Hassan Banzi	Patterson	Assumpsit
33	594 Sept 1919—	Mike Lukatch	Tony Passone	Brfd G & McD	Appeal
34	124 Dec 1919—Duggan	S I Sadler	Paul Coopert	Smith McCloskey	Assumpsit
35	174 Mar 1917—Patterson	Ignatz Dudka	Robert Caton	Byrne & Byrne	Trespass

FIFTH WEEK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1920.

No.	No Term Year Plaintiff's Attorney	Plaintiff	Defendant	Defendant's Attorney	Action
1	394 Sept 1919—W J Johnson	C A Brillhart	Mrs M Ada Semans	Carr & Carr	Appeal
2	153 Dec 1919—Henderson McD	George Everhart et al	Atlantic Coal Co	S H & M	Sci Fa Mort
3	94 Dec 1919—Jos J Baer	Joseph J Baer	David L Durr's Admrs	Sturgis & Morrow	Assumpsit
4	197 Dec 1919—U R McK & W	Lester I Dingee	John on Brewing Co	Sturgiss & Morrow	Assumpsit
5	31 June 1916—Jos J Baer	S M Williams	City of Uniontown	D W McDonald	[illegible]
6	91 June 1916—Jos J Baer	Harry Mauist	City of Uniontown	D W McDonald	Assumpsit
7	93 June 1916—Jos J Baer	Joseph Brown	City of Uniontown	D W McDonald	Assumpsit
8	273 Sept 1917—Duggan	John Scela	Joseph [illegible]	Herzog	Assumpsit
9	286 Sept 1917—Duggan	Joseph Folindo	Wilkerburg Coke Co	U R McK & W	[illegible]
10	419 Sept 1919—Goldsmith	Angelo Sfirri	Philomena [illegible]	Mrs Younkin	Appeal
11	3100 Dec 1915—Playford & Phillips	[illegible]	J D Simpson Jr	Cottom & Cottom	Appeal
12	3101 Dec 1915—Playford & Phillips	[illegible]	Clipper Monitor	Cottom & Cottom	[illegible]
13	176 Sept 1916—Duggan Dumbauld	Beatrice Rutine	West Penn Railways Co	Brownfield	Trespass
14	405 Sept 1914—J E Sherrard	Louis Gween	J W Gween	Dumbauld	Judg't Opened
15	351 Dec 1916—McDonald & Cray	Indian Creek Coal & Coke Co	William R McCartney	U R McK & W	Appeal
16	365 Sept 1916—Brown Smiley	Wade [illegible] Wilson	Township of Georges	S H & M	Trespass
17	117 June 1917—Brfd G & McD	Rodney C Whitehead	James Hadden	McDonald & Cray	Trespass
18	413 Mar 1917—A E Jones	Miles F Bixler Co	Sam R Eco	Crow & Shelby	Assumpsit
19	463 Mar 1917—H A Cottom	J P Sloterbeck & Son	W [illegible] Clotfelter	May	Appeal
20	330 June 1917—Henderson	[illegible]	[illegible] Coke Co	U R McK & W	[illegible]
21	120 Sept 1917—Patterson	Edward Trimmer	Samuel [illegible]	Brown	[illegible]
	340 Mar 1917—Byrne & Byrne	Victor Milling Co	John Leonard et al	Crow & Shelby	Appeal
3	73 Dec 1916—Duggan	Charles Falcome	West Penn Railways C	Brownfield	[illegible]
4	81 June 1917—Patterson	John Helmuel	James S Rose Exer	U R McK & W	Assumpsit
	415 Dec 1917—Leonard & Younkin	A Luben & Co	[illegible]	Duggan	Assumpsit
6	111 Mar 1913—McD & Cray Ray	June M Campbell	[illegible] Steel Co	Irvin	[illegible]
	6 Mar 1918—Lee Smith	Uniontown Building Supply C	[illegible]	S H & M	[illegible]
8	39 Dec 1915—Jones	John Sopp	Hustead Semans Coal & Coke Co	Crow & Shelby	Trespass
	93 Dec 1919—McD & Cray	Smith Webster C	Simon John Bros	B G & McD	[illegible]
30	14 Dec 1916—A E Jones	C A Weaver	Elmer Nicholson	S H & M	[illegible]
31	204 Sept 1917—Goldsmith	[illegible]	H [illegible] Lenhart	[illegible]	Assumpsit
	371 Dec 1918—Crow & Shelby	J W Bull	John Shultz	Patterson	Assumpsit
	07 Sept 1919—Cottom & Cottom	C D Chamberlin	Albert Bush	Jones	[illegible]
	346 June 1919—Goldsmith & Gol	Louis Supolsky	City of Connellsville	Playford & Phillips	[illegible]
35	103 Dec 1919—Smith S H & M	Samuel Shenkman et al	James B McCay et al	Banc Herzog	Ejectment

SIXTH WEEK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1920.

No.	No Term Year Plaintiff's Attorney	Plaintiff	Defendant	Defendant's Attorney	Action
1	400 Mar 1914—U R McK & W	Nathan Thomas et al etc	[illegible] Thomas et al	Brfd S H & M	[illegible]
	398 Mar 1919—Goldsmith & Goldsmith	Giuseppi [illegible]	W D Hines Director [illegible]	McD & Cray Hudson	Assumpsit
3	38 Dec 1919—S H & M	William M Sterling et al	Frank L Sterling et al	Patterson	[illegible]
4	285 Dec 1919—Brfd G & McD	James Sowell et al etc	Redstone Township	Henderson	Trespass
5	206 Sept 1919—Goldsmith & Goldsmith	Carrie Sanner	Jones Wiltrout	H Co May	Trespass
6	185 Sept 1918—Duggan	Stephen Sisi	Ernest [illegible]		[illegible]
	114 Dec 1919—Crow S & Tabor	Charles Kraft	Geo [illegible]	Sangston	Assumpsit
8	108 Dec 1919—Smiley M Carroll	Smiley Coal Co	Faith Coal Co	Playford & Phillips	Assumpsit
	240 June 1919—Duggan	Harry Bunting	Jeannette Wire Glass Co	W J Johnson	[illegible]
10	574 Sept 1919—Baer	[illegible]	J Segel etc	Laponsky	Appeal
11	71 Dec 1917—Hudson Baer	E H James	George Craft	MacQuarrie	Trespass
1.	170 Sept 1919—McD & C Hudson	W D Hines Dir Gen R R	[illegible] Coal Co	S H & M	Assumpsit
13	2 Mar 1919—Sturgis & Morrow	William B Rath	Samuel J Harry	S H & M	Assumpsit
14	66 Mar 1916—Brfd G & McD	Annie McFadden et al	[illegible]	U R McK & W P	Trespass
	60 Dec 1916—Patterson B G & McD	Upton Harding et al	Elizabeth McCann et al	[illegible]	[illegible] Issue
16	192 Sept 1918—C W Baer	John Gillion	David [illegible] et al	Patterson	Trespass
	05 Sept 1916—H G May	[illegible] Hoffman	[illegible]	Jeffries	Assumpsit
18	11 June 1918—Duggan	[illegible] Flanniken	George Rinehour	U R McK & W	Capias
	40 June 1918—Patterson	Margaret Altman	J J Goff	Byrne & Byrne	Ejectment
	35 Dec 1917—S H & M	[illegible] Coal	[illegible] Wood	Sturgis & Morrow	Ejectment
	641 June 1916—Byrne & Byrne	Flemming J Walker	Elizabeth Fuller	U R McK & W	Appeal
	371 Sept 1919—Jones	[illegible]	[illegible]	Goldsmith	Appeal
	1 Dec 1918—W J Johnson	Samuel D Newcomer	South Fayette Coke Co	U R McK & W	Trespass
	407 Dec 1919—D W McDonald	City of Uniontown	[illegible]	Hertzog	Sci Fa Mec L
	108 Dec 1918—Duggan	H J Hugel et al etc	[illegible]	John I Johnson	Assumpsit
26	301 Dec 1919—Duggan	[illegible]	Direct Gen of R R	McD & Cray Hudson	Trespass
	37 Mar 1917—Brfd G & McD	Davis Furniture Co	C C Carter		Ejectment
	39 June 1915—I K Spurgeon	[illegible] Hague	Ethel I Frank Admx etc	S H & M	Assumpsit
29	150 June 1917—S H & M Soisson	Jos Soisson Fire Brick Co	[illegible] Connellsville P L Co	McD & Cray Hudson	Ejectment
30	56 Mar 1918—McD & Cray Ray	Merchants Natl Bk of W Va	George I Gibbs Exer	Kefover	Assumpsit
31	256 June 1918—Brfd G & McD	Sylvia J [illegible]	Pitts & Ohio R R Co	McD & Cray Hudson	Trespass
32	300 Dec 1917—Patterson	John [illegible]	F T [illegible] Wholesale Co		Trespass
	38 Sept 1918—B G & McD Ray	Jules J Quitter	John Moore Trust	[illegible] Chamberlain	Trespass
34	10 Dec 1918—Dumbauld	[illegible]	[illegible]	U R McK & W	Trespass
35	9 June 1919—Byrne & Byrne	Ralph Lorenz	Charles F [illegible]	U R McK & M	Capias

SEVENTH WEEK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1920.

No.	No Term Year Plaintiff's Attorney	Plaintiff	Defendant	Defendant's Attorney	Action
1	208 Mar 1919—McD & Cray	Indian Creek Coal & Coke Co	Stickle & Stickle Lumber Co	S H & M	Assumpsit
	178 Dec 1919—Leonard	Louden Machinery Co	Wells Mills Motor Car Co	Munson	Assumpsit
3	445 Mar 1919—Patterson	[illegible]	Penn R R Co	Playford & Phillips	Trespass
4	55 Mar 1919—Brfd G & McD	Mary Lemmel et al etc	Monongahela R R Co	Sturgis & Morrow	Trespass
5	210 Mar 1918—J B Adams	Katrina Shultz et al etc	West Penn Rys Co	Brownfield	Trespass
6	57 Dec 1918—Ray Adams	Tony Cighl	Patsy Ceard	Byrne & Byrne	Capias
7	128 Sept 1919—Duggan	Mary McNeal	West Penn Rys Co	Brownfield	Trespass
8	182 Dec 1919—C W Baer	Ernest Bartlett	Pitts & Ohio R R Co etc	McD & Cray Hudson	Assumpsit
9	119 Dec 1919—Spurgeon	H R Fisher	Charles Wilson	E Lac [illegible]	Assumpsit

POLICE BELIEVE THEY HAVE MAN WHO KILLED MOTORMAN WHEN PUT OFF WEST PENN CAR

Several Persons Identify Antonio Detonne, 31, of Vanderbilt, as Slayer of John I. Daugherty, Although Prisoner Denies it, Placing Blame on His Companion, Louis Rossi.

SEARCH FOR THE TWO OTHER MEN CONTINUES

In the arrest Sunday night at Leisenring of Antonio Detonne, 31 years old, of Vanderbilt, officers were confident today they had the man who earlier in the evening fired through the window of a West Penn Railways car at Second street, Trotter, after he and two others had been ejected from the car, killing instantly Motorman John I. Daugherty of Blackstone avenue, Greenwood. Several persons have identified Detonne as the man who fired the shot, among them being Conductor Edward Houck of Connellsville, who put the men off the car, and Hobart Newcomer, a passenger.

Locked in a cell at the Connellsville police station Detonne denies firing the fatal shot and places the blame on a companion, Louis Rossi of Vanderbilt, who he is quoted as saying, shot past him. The officers place no credence in the story. Officers were searching today for Rossi and the third man.

Detonne was arrested at 11 o'clock by Constable Frank McLaughlin. His distinguishing mark was a soldier overcoat. The description of the murderer sent broadcast after the shooting referred to a man with an overcoat of that kind. This made Detonne a conspicuous figure. The man was not a soldier. He secured the coat from a brother-in-law, it was said today.

Motorman Daugherty, one of the best known and most popular employes of the trolley company, was shot down as he watched his conductor eject the trio of men, all Italians, following a dispute over payment of fare. He had not interfered at all with the work of the conductor but stood ready to lend aid should it be needed. He was shot from the back, the bullet from a 32 calibre revolver entering his back just below the point of the left shoulder blade and severing the aorta, the main trunk of the arterial system.

Death was practically instantaneous. Daugherty collapsed with the words, "He's got me". He fell into the arms of his brother, Willis, who is employed near Uniontown and was returning to work after spending Sunday at the Daugherty home here. Willis had walked to the rear of the car just behind his brother.

The assassin fired two shots and then ran, as did his companions. One of the shots went wild. It was said to have struck the car door. The other pierced the second window of the smoker, striking the motorman.

The shooting happened about 7:35 o'clock. The car was the one leaving Connellsville at 7:15 o'clock for Uniontown by way of Phillips. It was five minutes late.

Detonne and his companions boarded the car at Leisenring avenue junction and Eighth street. They came from Dunbar, it is said. They had secured transfers to the South Connellsville line. These were refused by Conductor Houck who demanded their fares to their destination. The men refused to pay. Failing to induce the unruly passengers to produce the fares, the conductor ordered them off at the first stop at Trotter. Grumbling they left. The shooting followed almost immediately.

Conductor Houck called local officials of the company notifying them of the death of the motorman; and Road Dispatcher Robert W. Eicher took a car from the barns to the scene and brought back the body which was removed to Funeral Director J. E. Sims' establishment.

On the car when it reached Leisenring junction was Frank Gallo of Tenth street, West Side, bound for Leisenring to sit up at a wake of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Nick Sanzone. As they boarded the car one of the other three Italians, said to have been Detonne, reached out and shook hands with Gallo. This led to the arrest of Gallo as a witness. Gallo, who has been employed for six years at the West Penn power plant, however, stoutly maintained he did not know any of the men and accounted for their apparent friendliness by the fact that they evidently had been drinking. He did not get to the wake.

Detonne, it developed today, was among the number gathered at the Sanzone home, where the sister-in-law of Gallo lay dead. He was not a relative, only a friend. After he and his companions scattered following the shooting Detonne walked to Leisenring and appeared at the wake as if nothing had happened. He did not remain long, however, and it was due to the fact that he did not discard his overcoat that he was arrested. No revolver was found.

Detonne has been employed for two months as a machine hand at the Pittsburg & Lake Erie shops at Dickerson Run. Prior to that time he was for four or five years employed at the Pittsburg & Lake Erie slag dump near Vanderbilt. He has a wife and one child at home. Another advent is about due, friends said today. Up to the trouble of last night Detonne bore a good reputation, according to his foreman who came to town this morning.

Detonne admitted to the officers he had been with the men ejected from the car but continued to deny that he was the one who did the shooting.

Officials of the West Penn and officers who questioned Gallo this morning were convinced that he knew nothing of the murder.

Coroner S. H. Baum of Uniontown came to Connellsville this morning and conducted a post-mortem examination of the body of the dead motorman. He named the following men to serve at the inquest, the date for which was not set: A. M. Haines, George R. Marietta, W. P. Clark, J. L. Evans, William Dull and Alex Hager.

Motorman Daugherty was 44 years old last October 12 and had been employed by the West Penn as a motorman for 13 years. He was born in Blair county but had lived for 23 years in Westmoreland and Fayette counties. His parents are Mr. and Mrs. George Daugherty of Scottdale. He is survived by his second wife, who was Miss Elizabeth Haney of Smock, and two sons, George, a student at State college, and Albert, a member of the junior class of the Connellsville high school. He leaves four brothers and five sisters. They are, Owen, Greensburg; Harvey and Eldon, Scottdale; Willis, who makes his home here; Mrs. Jacob Blystone, Kecksburg; Mrs. Anna Ross, Youngwood; Mrs. Sarah Deffenbaugh, and Misses Violet and Naomi Daugherty, Scottdale.

The funeral was held Wednesday at 1:30 o'clock from the home. Services were private with the members of Magic Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Connellsville, in charge. Interment was in Hill Grove cemetery.

MOVIES IN CHURCH

Dunbar Presbyterians Comply With Safety Law and Give Show.

That "all good things come to him who waits" was proved last night when the moving picture entertainment which was to have been given several weeks ago in the Dunbar Presbyterian church but which was deferred because the state factory inspector frowned on the type of machine to be used, as finally presented. A portable booth was secured from Pittsburg and put in place by Factory Inspector James S. Darr.

C. A. Wagner and C. H. Balsley of Connellsville furnished the films and "put on the show." The views, with the exception of one, were all local and were much enjoyed by the Dunbar folks, many of whom appeared on the sheet as actors for their own entertainment.

Pictures taken in Maine by Mr. Balsley during a recent hunting trip with Mr. Wagner, George Cochran, S. R. Cox and John Wishart were shown for the first time.

Licensed to Wed.

Bryan A. Leslie and Hazel Pearl Conk, both of Meyersdale; Henry James Stevenson, of Dunbar, and Irene E. Mogles, Connellsville; Norman King, Owensdale, and Stella Ritchie, Pennsville, and William Elliot and Francis W. Swaney, both of Smithfield, were licensed to wed in Cumberland.

Advertise in The Weekly Courier.

The Grim Reaper

MRS. ELIZABETH DREBERT.

Mrs. Elizabeth Drebert, well-known Connellsville woman, and wife of A. Drebert, died Monday evening at her home in East Crawford avenue, in her 74th year. She had been ill for a year or more. She was taken suddenly worse during the afternoon and sank rapidly, dying at 9:15 o'clock. She observed her 74th anniversary on December 4. Mrs. Drebert, whose maiden name was Rahlser, was born in Germany and came to this country with her parents at the age of seven years, locating at Evans City. She was married at Evans City and then moved to Pittsburg. Before coming to Connellsville about a quarter of a century ago the family lived near Breakneck for a period of five years. Mrs. Drebert was taken into the Lutheran church when a child and had remained with that denomination to her death. Besides her husband she leaves seven children. They are F. W. Drebert, Connellsville; Mrs. W. H. Grounds, Pittsburg; F. H. Drebert, Carnegie; Mrs. F. W. Harshman, West End, Pittsburg; Mrs. H. S. Jobes, Connellsville; Harry A. Drebert, Wilmerding, and Miss Dorothy Drebert, Connellsville. Three brothers live at Evans City, a sister at Elwood City and one at Conway.

Funeral services will be conducted at the home Thursday at 2 o'clock, with Rev. Dr. Ellis B. Burgess, pastor of Trinity Lutheran church, officiating. Interment will be in Hill Grove cemetery.

MISS NELLIE M. MARTIN.

Miss Nellie M. Martin, 36 years old, a teacher in the public schools at Ohiopyle, died Monday at noon at the home of her brother, James Martin, at Dunbar, following an illness of pneumonia. Miss Martin came to Dunbar to spend her Christmas vacation and was taken ill about a week ago. She died on the day her school was to resume. Miss Martin was a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. James C. Martin and had made her home with her brother, James C. Martin. She had taught in the Fayette county schools for a number of years and was well and favorably known.

MRS. MARTHA A. CHERRY

Mrs. Martha A. Cherry, 49 years old, of Brownsville, died Monday in the West Penn hospital, Pittsburg, of a complication of diseases. The deceased was a life long resident of Brownsville.

MRS. WILLIAM MASON.

Following a brief illness Mrs. William Mason died Monday night at her home at Ohiopyle. She was stricken with paralysis, dying about five hours later. Mrs. Mason had resided at Ohiopyle for many years and was one of the best known residents of that community. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Her maiden name was Collins. In addition to her husband the deceased is survived by three sons, Oliver, Freeman and Robert Mason, and one daughter, Violet Mason, all at home. A son, Fred, was killed in France.

JOHN CHERDY.

John Cherdy, 19 years old, of Lemont Furnace, died Monday at the Uniontown hospital of pneumonia.

THEODORE F. WHITE.

Following a lingering illness, Theodore F. White, Sr., one of the oldest and best known residents of Connellsville, died Saturday morning at 11:45 o'clock at his home in South First street, West Side. Mr. White suffered a paralytic stroke in February, 1918, and on Christmas day he suffered another, which caused his death.

The deceased was born in Connellsville January 16, 1846, a son of the late James H. and Mary Cramer White. His father came from Massachusetts in 1818 and was a millwright by trade. During the Civil War he rented the old covered bridge which spanned the Yough river, operating it for a year, when it was washed away by high water. He operated a ferry during the building of the new structure by a company of which he was one of the stockholders. On the ferry were transported the locomotives that were built at the National Locomotive Works in the West Side.

Theodore White was educated in the public schools and began his career with the locomotive company. He was also a farmer and was toll keeper on the old suspension bridge until the bridge was made free October 1, 1907. In politics Mr. White was a Republican and served on the old New Haven school board. He was a member of the Methodist Protestant church and of the Royal Arcanum. He was married three times, his first wife being Miss Sarah A. Kelly, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Kelly of Connellsville. To this marriage three children, Lewis J. White, Dunbar township; Mrs. M. R. Orbin, Rose, Kan., and Theodore F. White, Jr., New Brighton, survive. His widow to the third marriage, Mrs. Rachel C. Hague White, and one stepson, Hugh Hague, Woodlawn, survive. Mr. White, who is the last of a family of 11 children, had resided in Connellsville virtually all his life.

Funeral services Monday afternoon Rev. J. H. Lambertson officiating.

MISS MARY E. VANCE.

Miss Mary Elizabeth Vance, one of the oldest and best known women of Uniontown, died suddenly Sunday evening at her home. Miss Vance had been in poor health for the past several years, but was able to be about the house the day previous to her death. She retired Saturday night in her usual health. Early in the morning she took a sinking spell and died as in a sleep. The deceased was the eldest daughter of the late Crawford and Susan Clayton Vance. She was born in Connellsville, but spent the greater part of her life in Uniontown. She was one of the oldest and most faithful members of the Great Bethel Baptist church of Uniontown. Two sisters, Sarah C. and Margaret J., who reside together, survive. Funeral services from the house Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, followed by interment in Oak Grove cemetery.

MRS. GIUSEPPEI SANZONE.

Mrs. Giuseppe Sanzone, 32 years old, died Sunday at her home at Leisenring No. 1 of pneumonia. Her husband and three children survive. Funeral Tuesday morning at 9:30 o'clock from St. Rita's Catholic church in the West Side, with Rev. Henry DeVivo officiating. Interment in St. Joseph's cemetery.

TOMASO NARDONE.

Tomaso Nardone, 39 years old, died Sunday afternoon at his home on Hardy hill, Dunbar. Funeral from St. Aloysius Catholic church at Dunbar Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock. Interment in the church cemetery.

JOHN H. FEUSTER.

John H. Feuster, a well known farmer of Franklin township, died Saturday following a lingering illness. Two sons, William R. and Ralph Fouster and one daughter, Mrs. George Chalfant of Upper Middleton, survive.

JOSEPH G. McGREGOR.

Following a several years' illness, Joseph G. McGregor, 65 years old, died Saturday at his home at Coolspring.

JESSE GUSEMAN.

Jesse Guseman, 47 years old, died Saturday at his home in Uniontown.

MRS. SOPHIA THRASHER.

Mrs. Sophia Thrasher, widow of Henry Thrasher, died on Christmas morning at her home at Star Junction. The deceased was 66 years old, and was one of the oldest residents of Star Junction. She is survived by the following children: Charles, James and John Thrasher, Mrs. John Thompson Jr., and Miss Lola Thrasher, all of Star Junction; Miss Mabel Thrasher, a nurse in the Erie City hospital, and Frank Thrasher of Star Junction. Funeral Sunday from the residence.

MRS. LIZZIE T. NEIGHLEY.

Mrs. Lizzie T. Neighley, 45 years old, died Christmas morning at her home at Youngwood. She is survived by her husband, her mother, Mrs. Mary A. Beck, Youngwood; three brothers, Harry L. Beck, Youngwood; John M. Beck, Scottdale, R. F. D.; Alfred Beck, Ottawa, Wyoming, and two sisters, Mrs. Frank Geisel, Hunker, R. F. D., and Mrs. Jacob Belter, Penn township. Funeral Saturday afternoon from the family home.

FRANK NORRIS.

Word has been received of the death of Frank Norris which occurred Saturday on his ranch at St. John, Kansas. The deceased was a son of the late John and Lucy Norris, formerly of Connellsville, and was well known here. He was a nephew of Mrs. Rebecca Coughenour and of Mrs. William Stafford, both of this city. Mr. Norris was 46 years old.

BASIL PROCTOR.

Basil Proctor, 77 years old, a veteran of the Civil War, died Thursday evening at his home in Uniontown.

FRANK L. HARVEY.

Frank Lewis Harvey, 34 years old, of Leisenring No. 3, died Wednesday at the home of his brother, Elmer Harvey, in North Arch street. The body was removed by Funeral Director E. T. Burhans of Dunbar to the home of the parents of the deceased, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Harvey at Dunbar, from which place the funeral took place Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Rev. D. E. Minerd officiated. Intermet in Franklin cemetery, Dunbar.

The deceased is survived by his widow, five children, Alice, Morrison, Harry, Frank, Jr., and Roberta Harvey, his parents and the following brothers and sisters: Charles Harvey, of Dunbar; Elmer Harvey, of Elm Grove; Jacob Harvey, at home; Mrs. Maude Blacy, of Filbert; Mrs. Elizabeth Stine and Mrs. Bertha Richter, both of Leisenring No. 1. The deceased had resided at Leisenring No. 3 for the past nine years.

MISS PEARL COLE.

Miss Pearl Cole, 38 years old, of Percy, died Thursday afternoon in St. Francis hospital, Pittsburg, where she had been a patient for the past several weeks.

Attorney-at-Law.

GEORGE M HOSACK, ATTORNEY at-law Office, Suite 1109 Park Building, Pittsburg, Pa. Telephone 1942.

Coal Freight Rates

EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 1918.

TO EASTERN POINTS. ORIGINATING DISTRICT.

Rate per Gross Ton of 2,240 lbs.

	Pitts'bg	Connellsville Westmoreland Fairmont	G'burg	Latrobe
Baltimore, Md.	$2.60	$2.45	$2.30	$2.20
Chester, Pa.	2.70	2.55	2.40	2.30
Harrisburg, Pa.	2.20	2.05	1.90	1.80
*Johnstown, Pa.	1.30	1.30	....	....
Lebanon, Pa., P. R. R. and P. & R.	2.50	2.35	2.20	2.10
New York, N. Y. (37th St.)	2.80	2.65	2.50	2.40
New York, N. Y. (Bklyn)	2.90	2.75	2.60	2.50
Philadelphia	2.60	2.45	2.30	2.20
Sparrows Point	2.60	2.45	2.30	2.20
Steelton, Pa.	2.20	2.05	1.90	1.80
South Bethlehem, Pa.	2.70	2.55	2.40	2.30
Syracuse, N. Y.	2.70	2.55	2.40	2.30
To ATLANTIC PORTS via P. R. R.				
Greenwich, local	2.35	2.20	2.05	1.95
Greenwich, export	2.20	2.05	1.90	1.80
South Amboy, F. O. B. vessels	2.55	2.40	2.25	2.15
Harsimus Cove	2.60	2.45	2.30	2.20
Greenville	2.60	2.45	2.30	2.20
Canton, Balto., local	2.25	2.20	2.05	1.95
Canton, Balto., export	2.13	1.98	1.83	1.73
To ATLANTIC PORTS via B. & O.				
St. George Coal Piers	2.80	2.65		
St. George for Export	2.45	2.30		
Philadelphia Coal Piers	2.35	2.20		
Philadelphia for Export	2.20	2.05		
Curtis Bay Piers	2.35	2.20		
Curtis Bay for Export	2.13	1.98		

*The Rate from points on the Monongahela Railway in the Fairmont group south of the Pennsylvania state line to Johnstown is $1.40 per net ton. Rates to Johnstown from Greensburg and Latrobe groups apply specifically from point of origin to destination.

The Connellsville Rate applies to shipments from points on the Southwest Branch of the Pennsylvania railroad south of Ruffsdale; from points on the Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston and points on the Monongahela River railroad.

The Fairmont Rate on shipments via the Baltimore & Ohio applies to shipments from points east of Sutersville, Pa.; from points on the Smithfield & Masontown Branch and from the Fairmont Region of West Virginia.

TO WESTERN POINTS. ORIGINATING DISTRICT

Rate per Net Ton of 2,000 lbs.

	Pittsburg Group (1)	Upper C'ville (2)	Lower C'ville (3)
Canton, O.	$1.35	$1.41	$1.50
Chicago, Ill.	2.45	2.45	2.45
Cleveland, O.	1.45	1.51	1.60
Columbus, O.	1.50	1.60	1.70
Detroit, Mich.	2.05	2.05	2.05
Indiana Harbor, Ind.	2.45	2.45	2.45
Toledo, O.	1.90	1.90	1.90
Youngstown, O.	1.05	1.13	1.30
Lake Ports	1.30	1.36	1.46

These rates apply in a general way to shipments from the territory described. There are, however, numerous extensions to the specific rates quoted and in each case before applying the rate as a basis for freight charges the shipper or consignee should determine the exact location of the mine from which the business will move, then refer to the Tariff naming the rate in question.

The Pittsburg District includes points east as far as Latrobe and south on the Southwest Branch to and including Ruffsdale; south to, but not including Brownsville on the Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston railroad; eastward to Dawson on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad and eastward to Dickerson Run and southwest to and including Brownsville on the New York Central lines.

The Connellsville District includes points on the Southwest Branch of the Pennsylvania railroad south of Ruffsdale; on the Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston except Braznell and all Monongahela River railroad points; New York Central points east of Dickerson Run, including Connellsville Transfer, and points on the Baltimore & Ohio, Dawson to Point Marion, Pa.

TAYLOR COAL & COKE CO.

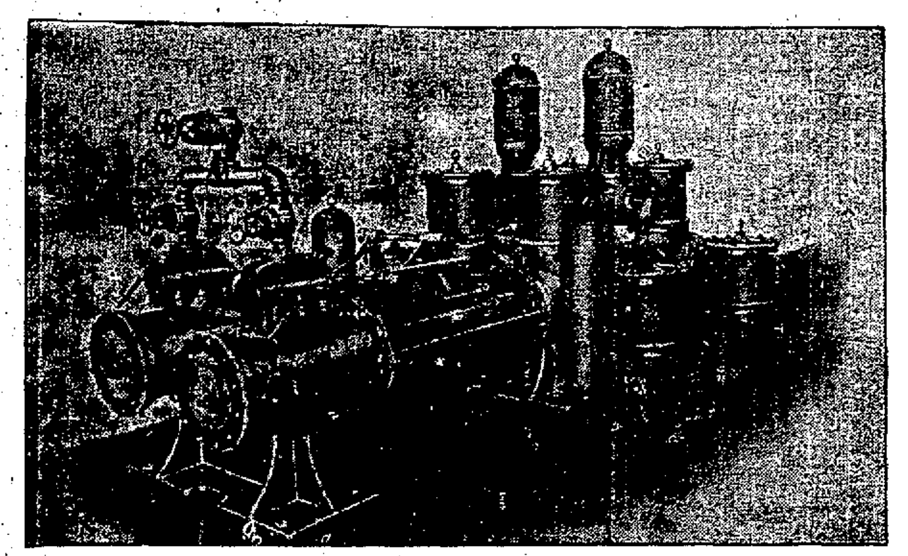
STANDARD CONNELLSVILLE COKE

Uniontown Pennsylvania

The Connellsville Manufacturing & Mine Supply Company

CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

Sole Manufacturers of the Lepley Patents and Designs, Covering a full line of Modern High Grade Mine Equipment Machinery.



We have the largest and best equipped mine equipment plant in Western Pennsylvania, fitted exclusively for the production of a high grade product. We manufacture.

Pumps — STEAM, COMPRESSED AIR OR ELECTRIC. SINGLE, DUPLEX OR TRIPLEX PATTERNS. WOOD LINED, BRONZE OR CAST IRON FITTED. FOR MINE, TANK OR MILL SERVICE.

Engines — HOISTING, HAULING OR STATIONARY. FIRST MOTION OR GEARED.

Fans — HEAVY STEEL PLATE CONSTRUCTION FOR HIGH DUTY SERVICE. BLOWING, EXHAUST OR REVERSING. DRIVEN WITH PLAIN SLIDE VALVE, PISTON VALVE OR CORLISS ENGINES.

Air Compressors — SINGLE OR DUPLEX PATTERNS. SIMPLE OR COMPOUND.

Steel Hoisting Cages — PLATFORM AND SELF DUMPING. LARRIES, SCREENS, CHUTES, BULL WHEELS, HEAVY GEARS AND SPECIAL MACHINERY.

We manufacture none but the highest grade machinery, using only the best materials to be found in the market in its construction.

We are also prepared to accurately duplicate promptly any part of any of our machines.

Your inquiries will receive prompt and satisfactory attention.

The Connellsville Coke Trade

is reviewed carefully each week as to production and prices, and any other notable features by the organ of the coke trade for nearly 40 years. Subscribe now. It's a trifle—only $2.00 a year, payable in advance

Address, The Courier Company Connellsville, Pa.

Homer L. Burchinal

CIVIL and MINING ENGINEER

625 and 627 Fayette Title & Trust Bldg., Uniontown, Pa.

Specialties:—Construction of Coal and Coke Plants. Examination and reports on coal properties. Valuations. Superintendence, plans, estimates. Mine and property surveys.

Engineer for 40 independent companies in Pennsylvania and West Virginia. Continuous blue print machine used in electric printing department.

Bell Phone 395. Tri-State Phone 955.

WM. GLYDE WILKINS, C. E. WILBER M. JUDD, C. E. JOS. M. KUNTZ, Arch't.

The W. G. Wilkins Co. CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS.

Rooms 902 to 913 Westinghouse Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

SPECIALTIES—COAL and COKE PLANTS

The following is a partial list of Coke Plants for which the W. G. Wilkins Co. have been the Engineers:

	Ovens		Ovens
Hecla Coke Company, Plants 2 and 3	800	U. S. Coal & Coke Co., Plants 1, 2 and 3	950
Oliver & Snyder Steel Co., Plants 1, 2 and 3	1,108	Cascade Coal & Coke Co., Tyler and Sykesville Wks.	600
Austin Coal & Coke Co., Plants 2 and 3	424	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Yorkrun, Shoaf and Bitner	1,000
Colonial Coke Company, Smock	100	Struthers Coal & Coke Co., Fairbank Works	120

L. C. Mechling. E. L. Zearly, M. AM. Soc. C. E.

Fayette Engineering Company

Civil, Mining and Consulting Engineers.

Mine and land surveys. Plans, estimates and Superintendence of construction of complete coal and coking ...... railroads, water works, city paving and sewerage, etc. Examination and reports on coal lands and mining properties. Valuations.

SPECIALTIES: COAL AND COKE PLANTS.

ELECTRIC BLUE PRINT DEPARTMENT.

601-2 First National Bank Bldg. Bell and Tri-State Phones 248

UNIONTOWN, PA.